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ROLL OF HONOUR.
IN MEMORIAM.

MAUDE—To the loved memory of Marcus Beresford Maude, M.C., Royal Fusiliers, died Irak, January 24th, 1921, and of his brother, Maurice Anthony Maude, 1st Lieutenant, R.N., H.M.S. Vindictive, accidentally killed at Kowloon, China, December 11th, 1925, sons of the late Captain Anthony and Mrs. Maude, of Belgard Castle, Co. Dublin.

BIRTHS.

FRIEL—January 22, 1940, to Jessie, wife of G. Stewart Friel, 2 Tyrwhitt Court, Rosebank, Johannesburg, S. Africa, a daughter.

PEARSE—January 18, 1940, at Castlepark, Tullialian, Kincardine-on-Forth, to Eileen (*née* Pembrey), wife of Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander (D) F. A. Pearse, R.N., a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOYLAND and BAILEY—January 16, 1940, at St. Mary's Church, West Derby, Liverpool, by Rev. J. T. Chanley, M.A., Leonard James, son of Raymond J. Boyland and the late Mrs. Boyland, 340 Griffith avenue, Dublin, to Norah Allison Bailey, youngest daughter of Robert K. Bailey and the late Mrs. Bailey, King's Drive, Liverpool.

BRITTON and BELL—January 9, 1940, at St. Patrick's Church, Downpatrick (with Nuptial Mass and Papal Blessing), by the Very Reverend D. J. Canon McWilliams, P.P., V.F., assisted by the Reverend James P. Napier, P.P., Patrick Arthur, second son of the late Patrick Britton and of Mrs. Britton, Glenville, Mullinahone, Co. Tipperary, to Mary, elder daughter of the late John W. Bell and of Mrs. Bell, Victoria Villa, Downpatrick, Co. Down.

MITCHELL and GWYNN—At Tallaght Church, by the Rev. R. C. Madden, M.A., George Francis, younger son of Mr. D. W. and Mrs. Mitchell, Milverton, Temple road, Rathmines, and Lucy Margaret, elder daughter of Dr. E. J. and Mrs. Gwynn, Prospect, Templeogue.

DEATHS.

BOLAND—January 23, 1940, at his residence, Glenarde, Taylor's Hill, Galway, Patrick J. Boland, B.L.P. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife and family. Remains will be removed to St. Joseph's Church this (Wednesday) evening at 6 o'clock. Office and Requiem Mass to-morrow (Thursday) at 10.45. Funeral immediately afterwards to New Cemetery. No flowers, by request.

CORBETT—January 19, 1940 (suddenly), at Devonport, Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander Louis John Corbett, R.N., dear husband of Noël (*née* Murray), Vicars Hill, Fareham, Hants.

DOYLE—January 23, 1940, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Wilde, 15 Main street, Bray, Annie, second daughter of the late James and Anne Doyle, late of Seapoint Villas, Bray. Funeral from Church of the Most Holy Redeemer to St. Peter's Cemetery, after 10 o'clock Mass to-morrow (Thursday). R.I.P.

HAINES—January 21, 1940, at the Children's Hospital, Dublin, Caroline Shine, infant daughter of Roderick and Shina Haines, of Tullaboy Castle, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick.

HARVEY—Saturday, January 20, 1940, at Rosehill Cottage, Padstow, Frank Harvey, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

HUTCHINSON—Suddenly, at Garrynaman Hill, Arthur E., beloved husband of Eleanor Hutchinson. Funeral from Kells Church, Co. Kilkenny, to-day (Wednesday) at 3 o'clock.

LE PAGE—January 19, 1940, at 16A Blackheath Park, S.E.3, England, Rear-Admiral G. W. Le Page, D.S.O., dearly-loved husband of Gertrude.

LEVINGE—January 16, 1940, in a nursing home at Inverness, Patricia Mary, beloved baby daughter of Sir Richard and Lady Levinge.

METCALFE—January 18, 1940, at Taunton, Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Metcalfe, D.S.O., D.L., late of the Northamptonshire Regiment, and lately Chief Constable of Somerset.

NESBITT—January 19, 1940, at Colston Cottage, Buckfastleigh, Trevor Martin Middleton Nesbitt, M.A., beloved husband of Florence Augusta Nesbitt.

OGILVIE—January 22, 1940, at Inverary, 9 Sydney Parade avenue, Mary, beloved wife of William Ogilvie, formerly 24 Manor street. Funeral arriving Mount Jerome 9.30 to-morrow (Thursday). No flowers. "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

TRIBBLING—January 23, 1940, Mai (Mrs.) Tribbling, at 11A Effra road, Rathmines. Funeral private. English and Canadian papers please copy.

WELLS—January 22, 1940 (suddenly), Andrew A. Wells, Solicitor, Capragh House, Carrickmacross. Funeral to Donaghmoyne Parish Church at 2 o'clock to-day (Wednesday). Interment in Carrickmacross Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for this Column will be found on Page 6.

IN MEMORIAM.

CHALMERS—In loving memory of our dear mother, Emma Chalmers, called Home on 24th January, 1937.

CINNAMOND—In loving memory of our dear son, Ian, who died 24th January, 1938. —Inserted by his loving father, mother, sister and brothers.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.
In the Goods of
MRS. EMILY MALONE, late of St. Johns, Newtown Park, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. Widow. Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to 30 and 31 Vic., Chap. 54, Sec. 19, that the said Emily Malone, who died on 28th February, 1936, by her Will dated the 15th of November, 1935, devised, bequeathed and appointed all her property and effects, real and personal, to William Barrett, of 25 Clyde road, Dublin, and William Sydney Barrett, of 10 South Frederick street, Dublin, upon trust for sale and conversion, and out of the proceeds thereof, after payment of her debts, funeral expenses and duties, and the legacy therein mentioned should pay to the Trustees for the time being of the Methodist Female Orphan School, Harrington street, Dublin, the sum of £50; to the Trustees of the Methodist Church in Ireland for the benefit of the Methodist Church in Blackrock to be applied in such manner and for such purposes in connection with said Church as they should think fit, the sum of £50; to the Cottage Home for Little Children, Tivoli road, Kingstown (now Dun Laoghaire), the sum of £50; to the Bible's Nest, York road, Kingstown (now Dun Laoghaire), the sum of £50; to Miss Carr's Home for Destitute Children, Dublin, the sum of £50; and to the Retreat for the Female Protestant Poor, Lower Drumcondra road, Dublin, the sum of £50, said sums to be applied for the benefit of the various Institutions in such manner as the Trustees or Committee of Management, as the case might be, in each such Institution should think fit.

The Testatrix directed that her Trustees should hold the residue of the Trust estate in trust for her stepson, Thomas Malone, during his life two third parts of the income thereof, or apply same for his benefit, and to pay the remaining one third part of such income to her stepson, James Malone, during his life, or apply same for his benefit, and, subject thereto, should hold the residue of the Trust funds and income upon Trust for the Adelaide Hospital, Dublin; Monkstown Hospital, the Hospital for Incurables, Donnybrook, Mercer's Hospital, Dublin, the Convalescent Home, Stillorgan, and the Children's Hospital, Harcourt street, Dublin, in equal shares, and appointed the said William Barrett and William Sydney Barrett Executors of said Will.

The Testatrix died on 28th of February, 1936, at St. Johns, Newtown Park, Blackrock, and Probate of said Will was on 12th of January, 1940, granted forth of the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice in Eire to the said Executors.

Dated this 23rd January, 1940.
W. S. BARRETT, Solicitor for the Executors, 15 South Frederick street, Dublin.
To the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Eire, and all other persons concerned.

NOTICE OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.
In the Goods of
ANNE FURLONG, late of 31 Rialto Cottages, Dublin, Widow, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 30 and 31 Vic., Cap. 54, that the above named deceased, by her Will dated the 13th day of July, 1939, made the following bequest:—"I devise and bequeath all my property to the Reverend Father McMahon, of Clapclissa, County Dublin, for the celebration of Masses in public in Ireland for the repose of my soul."

The said Testatrix died on the 28th day of July, 1939, and Probate of her said Will was granted forth of the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice, Eire, on the 14th day of August, 1939, to the Reverend Bernard McMahon and James Brennan, the Executors named therein.

Dated this 22nd day of January, 1940.
TERENCE DE VERE WHITE, Solicitor for the Executors, 21 Nassau street, Dublin.
To the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland and all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In the Goods of
MRS. ANNE EVELYN HOPE JOHNSTONE, late of Rock Lodge, Trim, Co. Meath, Widow.

All persons claiming to be Creditors of the Estate of the above-named deceased are required to forthwith send particulars of same to the undersigned Solicitor for the Executor.

Dated this 22nd day of January, 1940.
FREDERICK W. MOORHEAD, LL.B., 1 and 2 College street, Dublin, and Trim, Co. Meath.

NOTICE OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.
In the Goods of
WILLIAM THOMPSON, late of Woodville, Howth road, Clontarf, in the City of Dublin, retired Farmer. Deceased.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Parliament 30 and 31 Vic., c. 54, that the said William Thompson, by his Will bearing date the 23rd day of September, 1939, bequeathed the residue of his Estate, after payment of the Legacies therein contained, to the Rector for the time being of the Church of Ireland Parish of Clontarf, he to hand the sum of Fifty Pounds to the Protestant Orphan Society and Fifty Pounds to Missions and to credit the remainder to the Substitution Fund of the Parish. The said Testator died on the 13th day of October, 1939, and Probate of the said Will was, on the 18th day of November, 1939, granted forth of the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice in Eire to John Hood Smyth, of 29 Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin, Solicitor, the sole Executor therein named

Dated this 19th day of January, 1940.
WM. SMYTH & SON, Solicitors for Executor, 29 Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin.
To the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, and all others whom it may concern.

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Do you have to crank and crank and crank again in order to start the engine of your car in frosty weather? It's good exercise, admittedly—but it's bad for the temper. Morris engines have an excellent reputation for quick starting under trying conditions, and we learn that they are upholding this reputation extremely well just now, when so many cars are getting temperamental. Choose a Morris, the reliable car. Prices from £195, delivered Dublin. C.P.F. Terms available.

G. A. BRITTAIN (Sales and Service), LTD., PORTOBELLO, DUBLIN.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

COIMISIUN TALMHAN NA hEIREANN.
(IRISH LAND COMMISSION.)

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for Works B ," the number(s) as in the First Column of the Schedule hereto for the construction of the buildings specified in the said Schedule, will be received up to, but not later than, Noon on the 9th February, 1940. Plans and Specifications may be seen at this Office or on the lands when an Inspector will attend to point out sites.

The Land Commission will consider Tenders for one or more works.

Works No.	County.	Buildings Required.	Situation of Sites.	Time and date Inspector will attend to point out sites.
B. 1483.	Offaly.	1 out-office.	Lands of Ballystrig, about 1½ miles east of Rhode.	11.30 a.m. 30th January, 1940.
B. 1484.	Roscommon.	4 dwellingnouses and 3 out-offices.	Lands of Grange, about 7 miles from Roscommon.	12 noon, 2nd February, 1940.
B. 1485.	Roscommon.	5 dwellinghouses and 4 out-offices.	Lands of Grange, about 7 miles from Roscommon.	12 noon, 2nd February, 1940.
B. 1486.	Wicklow.	1 dwellinghouse and 1 out-office.	Lands of Ballynockan, about 2 miles south-west of Rathdrum.	2 p.m. 31st January, 1940.

Plans and Specifications for each work may be obtained on application to this Office—the envelope being clearly marked "Application for Plans"—on deposit of £1, which should be forwarded by cheque or postal order, and not in cash, and which will be refunded on the return of the Plans and Specifications.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

COIMISIUN TALMHAN NA hEIREANN (IRISH LAND COMMISSION),
SRAID DACHTANACH MHUIRBHEITHEANN (UPPER MERRION STREET),
BAILE ATHA CLIATH (DUBLIN).
9/2.879 W.H.Co.

ESTIMATES accurately prepared. Surveyors' Quantities priced. Full particulars on request.—BUILDERS' BUREAU, 1, Wellington Quay, Dublin. 'Phone 22749.

Great Care is taken that Advertisements in all parts of this Paper appear correctly, but no liability is taken for any error or for the omission of any Advertisement, and the Proprietors Reserve the Right to Omit or Alter any Advertisement, as matter arises or as they deem necessary.

All Advertisements accepted for insertion in this Paper must bear endorsement by the name and address of the Advertiser. These particulars are not for publication.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR SMALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

12 Words or under, 1/-
Every Succeeding Word, One Penny.

4 Consecutive Insertions FOR Price of 3
when Prepaid.

This Concession does not apply to Advertisements set in display form or placed contrary to our classification.

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Advertisements not prepaid are charged for at a minimum of 3/- per insertion.

Publication of Advertisements is not guaranteed on any particular day.

As letters addressed to initials or to Christian or fictitious names and Box Office will not be dealt with, but immediately sent to Dead Letter Office. Advertisements with such addresses will not be inserted.

TRADE AND MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISEMENTS IN THESE COLUMNS, 1/- PER LINE.

Money Orders, Notes, ORIGINAL Testimonials, or other documents should not be enclosed with replies to Advertisements.

The Reply Boxes not being intended for Trade Lists, Circulars, or Samples, envelopes containing same will not be delivered, and no responsibility is undertaken for accidents, omissions, or mistakes.

IRISH TIMES, LTD.,
WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.

BRANCH OFFICES.
RATHMINES—Castlewood Avenue. Wednesday (Half-Day), closes at 1 o'clock.
'Phone 91951
BELFAST—58 Donegall Street .....'Phone 21787
CORK—Cook Street .....'Phone 1566
LIMERICK—6 William Street .....'Phone 472
LONDON—69 Fleet Street, E.C.4....Central 4330
MANCHESTER—Winter's Buildings.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST on Saturday, Leather Wallet, containing papers and money; reward offered.—123, Stephen's Library, Dun Laoghaire.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ALL Situations, Vacancies, and Appointments hitherto placed under special heading, are now given in this column.

A PROTESTANT GIRL REQUIRED, MOTHER'S HELP; nine to one, daily; Waterloo road.—914, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot Street Bridge. 22 E

APPRENTICE WANTED, South County Dublin Market Garden, Nursery; small fee. Address "Z 2894, Apprentice," this office.

APPOINTMENTS with good salaries as Accountants, Secretaries, Cost Accountants, Office Managers, Works Managers, Chief Clerks and Cashiers are the normal attainments of School of Accountancy trained men. Many former students earn £500 to £1,000 p.a. Send for Free 180p. Book, "The Direct Way to Success."—The School of Accountancy, 266 Regent House, Glasgow, C.2. X

COMPANION HELP WANTED; small flat, one lady; three in; state age and full particulars; wages £20 to £24.—Box 122, Stephens's Library, Dun Laoghaire.

COMPANION HELP, young, cheerful; few hours daily, Kingstown.—"Companion," Leonard, Newsagent, Dun Laoghaire.

DRAUGHTSMEN, DESIGNERS and DETAILERS, Mechanical and Structural, WANTED; crane experience preferred; Glasgow area; state experience, wages, age, when free. Address "Draughtsman," Wm. Porteous and Co., Glasgow. 19 C

DALKEY district—MAN REQUIRED (R.C.), Mind Garden, Care Car, do a little Housework. Reply, with copy references and stating wages required. F 1.

EXPERT TYPIST and SHORTHAND WRITER REQUIRED. Address, stating age, experience and salary required, "Z 2856, Typist," this office. 22 D

EXPERIENCED young COOK or CHEF, REQUIRED; city; send copies.—E 1976, this office.

FINNEBROGUE, Co. Down, is the Historic Irish Mansion featured in the "We

FOR PERFORMANCE PLUS ECONOMY

For a car that will get you there quickly, comfortably . . . a car that gives you all the best features of luxury motoring . . . that not only performs perfectly under all driving conditions but saves you money by its trouble-free running and definite economy of fuel and oil—

Chrysler's THE CAR!

FROM £279.

—BUILT BY F. M. SUMMERFIELD, LTD., 139 LR. BAGGOT ST., DUBLIN.

McEvoy's

BRITISH SUBMARINE SURVIVORS

RESCUED BY GERMANS

The first list of survivors of the British submarine crews rescued by the German Navy were announced by "Lord Haw-Haw" over the Hamburg and Bremen Radio last night.

He gave the following four names, and stated that others will be announced later:—

Lieut.-Commander Jackson, born August 10th, 1906.

Stoker Archibald Savage, born at Coventry on December 16th, 1909; Stoker Ronald, PK82398; Telegraphist Officer G. Berris, PGK133947, born at Portsmouth.—(P.A. War Special.)

Lieutenant-Commander Jackson is presumed to be Lieutenant-Commander A. S. Jackson, who was in command of the Undine.

"Stoker Archibald Savage" is probably Stoker A. P. Savage, of the Starfish, and another name which appeared to be "Telegraphist Officer G. Berris" may be J. C. S. Beresford, telegraphist on the Undine.

The loss of the Undine (540 tons, normally carrying 27 crew), the Starfish (640 tons, crew 40), and also of the Seahorse (same tonnage and crew) was announced on January 16th, when it was stated that, according to a German broadcast, part of the crews of the Undine and Starfish had been saved.

SHOT DOWN SIX RUSSIAN 'PLANES

FINNISH AIRMAN'S FEAT

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

HELSINKI, Tuesday.

A Finnish pilot, Jorma Servanto, has established what is believed to be a record by shooting down six out of seven Russian 'planes in four minutes.

The pilot was on the ground when the Russian attack was reported. He took off and first engaged a 'plane on his left wing, separated it from the formation, and shot it down. He then repeated the performance with a machine on his right wing, and so on until six of the seven attacking 'planes had been put out of action.

Servanto was in the air only seven minutes in all.

CANADA STOPS WHEAT FOR RUSSIA

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

OTTAWA, Tuesday.

An Order-in-Council issued here to-night forbade the export of wheat and other materials to countries adjacent to Germany. This action blocks delivery of 1,250,000 bushels of wheat bought by Soviet Russia.

Unofficial sources said that the wheat for Russia would be denied the necessary licence for loading for export.

NEW GERMAN AERO-ENGINE

DISPENSING WITH CARBURATION

Germany has never excelled in its carburation systems. Possibly that fact, coupled with the ever-present background of difficulty with petrol supplies of the desired quality in time of war, has formed the urge to German engineers to push ahead with the perfection of a means of dispensing with the carburettor and employing in its stead a positive feed pump metering through injectors tiny particles of petrol direct into each cylinder of an aero engine. One advantage of direct petrol injection is the elimination of troubles with freezing up, which is important with the use of military aircraft, even in Arctic zones, at ever-increasing altitudes.

Hitherto the details of the device have been guarded as a close secret. As a result, the detailed description, now given in *Flight*, with its series of photographs and exclusive drawings of a captured Junkers engine is the only one that has ever been published in this or any other country. The possibility of British engineers being able to study, in conjunction with their own achievements, the outcome of German efforts in this field of research is of incalculable value. What is clear is the remarkably fine limits to which petrol injection pump components need to be manufactured. It has been estimated that the petrol injector described would cost not less than £300 to produce.

SAFEGUARDING THE SOLDIER

The Australian Government have taken all possible precautions to safeguard the future of the Australian soldier when his services with the army or his compulsory training is at an end. Under new regulations an employer is compelled to re-employ an employé upon the completion of his service on terms at least as favourable as those the employé enjoyed before entering upon his military service. His rights to any increase in remuneration which may have automatically accrued during his absence are also protected.

AUSTRALIA'S WOOL CLIP

The latest official estimate of Australia's wool clip for the current season is 3,371,500 bales, an increase of 409,000 bales over that for last year. This total at the fixed price arranged with the Imperial Government should return to growers close on £59,000,000, against £42,000,000 received in open market last year.

POWER ALCOHOL FROM MOLASSES

Plans are under way in Australia for the increased production of power alcohol from sugar molasses. The plans provide for an annual output of 5,000,000 gallons, with central distillery plants in Sydney and Melbourne. This scheme is complementary to that of shale oil production, and, as well as assisting to make a more independent overseas supply of fuel oil, should be a means of conserving non-sterling credits.

HOMES FOR WORKERS

Projected housing plans recently announced by the N.S.W. State Government visualise the construction of 1,000 homes to accommodate workers whose incomes do not exceed £5 per week. It is not intended to build all the homes in the immediate future, but that is the Government's ultimate objective.

Defendant, summoned at Highgate (London) for speeding—The car has never behaved in this way before. Whenever I have put on the brake it has slowed down, but this time, when the police car was following us, it went faster.

OUTSTANDING BARGAINS.

Ford 1939 (Feb.) 8 h.p. Tudor Saloon; excellent order; black and red; taxed Dec., 1940 ..... £100

Ford 1938 (Aug.) 8 h.p. Tudor Saloon; perfect condition throughout £85

Ford 1937 22 h.p. V8 Saloon; 1937 good condition £70

Ford 1935 (Sept.) 8 h.p. Tudor Saloon; excellent order; taxed Dec., 1940 ..... £55

Ford 1934 14.9 Saloon; good order £10

Deferred Terms.

McCAIRNS MOTORS, LTD., 2 Dawson St., Dublin. 'Phone 71781.

GERMAN PATROL RAID

REPULSED BY THE FRENCH

PARIS, Tuesday.

With the thermometer still registering 28 degrees of frost (Fahrenheit) air activity on the Western front is at a complete standstill.

Patrol and reconnaissance activity on land continues, however, and artillery fire has been more marked in the Blies region during the past twenty-four hours.

The repulse of a big German patrol raid on a French advance post in a wooded region to the west of the Vosges mountains is referred to in this morning's official *communiqué*.

The Germans left behind several dead.

The German action was not preceded by the usual artillery fire in order to prepare the ground. The raid was dismissed by French military circles as "nothing but a local incident."

German troop dispositions remain in general unchanged on the Western front and along the Belgian and Dutch borders. Information received here appears to confirm reports that German troops have moved into the Galician oil region, and have been garrisoned at Lwow (Lemberg).

The presence of German troops along the Baltic seaboard is also noted.

The German moves are considered here as a continuation of the strategy which enables the Germans to bring diplomatic pressure, backed by threat of military action, on any one point at any time.

ALLIES WARN RUMANIA

OIL FOR GERMANY

BUCHAREST, Tuesday.

Britain and France have warned the Rumanian Government against compelling British and French oil interests operating in Rumania to supply oil to Germany, it was learned to-night. The envoys of both countries told the Government that any step in this direction might "lead to grave complications."

The warning followed a decree creating a national petroleum commission with authority to control production, refining and exporting of all Rumanian oil—"conforming to the interests of the State."

It was understood that the British and French envoys said that, while the Allies did not dispute Rumania's right to regulate her oil industry, they could not tolerate forced production by the British and French owned companies for German war use.

OBITUARY

COLONEL F. P. DUNLOP, C.B.E., D.S.O.

With regret we record the death of Colonel Frank Passy Dunlop, C.B.E., D.S.O., in a nursing home, on the 18th instant, at the age of 62 years, after a prolonged illness, suffered with unflinching courage. He was the son of Captain W. W. Dunlop, the Hampshire Regiment, and came from a family with long military association. He was educated at Tonbridge School, and, at the age of nineteen, enlisted in the Royal Welch Fusiliers. He took part in the occupation of Crete in 1898, and his services in these operations quickly brought him to notice and were rewarded with a commission in the Worcestershire Regiment in 1900. He served throughout the South African war with the Worcestershire Regiment, and, on his return to England, won the gold medal of the Royal United Service Institution for an essay on recruiting, an article which attracted much attention at the time.

Dunlop graduated at the Staff College in 1911, and was appointed to the Adjutant-General's Branch of the War Office in the following year. This was the commencement of a long and notable career on the Administrative Staff, broken by periods of regimental duty. In the war of 1914-1918 he served in France, and later in Gallipoli, where he performed particularly valuable work as A.Q.M.G., Mediterranean Expeditionary Force. He commanded the 20th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, for a year and a half, during which time he was severely wounded. His services gained him a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy and three mentions in despatches. After the war he commanded the 2nd Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment during the Rhine occupation. He then received promotion to the rank of substantive colonel, and became A.Q.M.G., Western Command, India, from which appointment he retired in 1933. Colonel Dunlop married, in 1908, Alice, daughter of the Rev. A. MacLaughlin, of Doone, Co. Limerick. As a conscientious and untiring worker of outstanding ability, with a kindly disposition, he won the respect and affection of all ranks with whom he was associated.

MR. PATRICK JOSEPH BOLAND

Mr. Patrick Joseph Boland, who died yesterday at his residence, Glenarde House, Taylor's Hill, Galway, had been in failing health for some time. A native of Killiney, County Dublin, he was related to Messrs. Boland, owners of the well-known Dublin bakery, of which he was a former director. He was brother of Mr. John Boland, former M.P. for Kerry. Mr. Boland took his M.A. degree at Oxford University, and after spending some time in London settled in Galway about thirty-five years ago. He had been a member of the Governing Body of University College, Galway. His widow, Mrs. Eleanor Mary Boland, is a daughter of the late Count and Countess O'Byrne, Roscrea, and he also leaves two daughters.

MR. ANDREW A. WELLS

Mr. Andrew A. Wells, solicitor, Carrickmacross, died on Monday while on his way from his home at Cabragh to attend the District Court. He cycled part of the way to Carrickmacross, but as he felt ill he sent for a car. He was taken to the house of Mr. William Galbraith, where he died in about ten minutes.

Mr. Wells was admitted a solicitor 39 years ago. One of his sons is Mr. John Wells, solicitor. A daughter, Mrs. Kerr, Lisnaskea, when admitted to the Bar some years ago, was the youngest woman barrister practising in Ireland.

Mr. Wells was brother of Mr. H. W. Wells, Bank of Ireland, College Green, Dublin.

By direction of the local medical officer all Dungannon P.E. schools have been closed for a week. Benburb and Moy schools have also been closed.

NEW AND USED

Motor Vehicles and Cycles

MOTOR CARS.

AUSTIN—We have available a few reconditioned chassis, in good condition, 10 and 12 h.p., any body style arranged to suit purchaser; also Austin 7 chassis and Tilbury van. 57-58 Baggot street, Dublin. T

AUSTIN 10 h.p. Saloon, 1936, as new; taxed £117; ... £190

OOL O.B.U. DINNER

he High School Old Boys' Union at the school
left are: Dr. Walter Starkie, F.T.C.D.; Mr.
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TO AID FINLAND

SWEDISH WORKERS' CONTRIBUTIONS

The numerous steps and measures taken in Sweden to aid the Finnish people have been unanimously and generously supported by the whole Swedish nation. A typical and encouraging example was recently displayed by 90,000 Swedish workers and employés, who on the Epiphany Day—which is a public holiday in Sweden—worked ordinary time, and donated the whole income to Sweden's National Fund for Finland, and, as it was holiday labour, the workers received 100 per cent. overtime pay. The result of the action was a contribution of no less than one million kroner (£60,000) to the Swedish Finland Fund, which thereby rose to over seven million kroner (£400,000).

About 460 undertakings took part in the action, which was organised only a few days before the Epiphany. Workers at numerous other undertakings, for whom notice of preparation was too short, have announced their desire to participate in the next action of this kind, which probably soon will follow.

A large number of Swedes have enrolled as volunteers in the Finnish war, and several contingents have left for Finland, preferably by way of Stockholm, since the end of December. A conspicuously large number of well-known sportsmen and members of athletic organisations are among those who have left to date.

THE POPULATION OF STOCKHOLM

IS GROWING RAPIDLY

The population of the Swedish capital rose by nearly 14,000 during 1939 to 586,500, according to figures published early this month. In the year 1900 the Stockholm population numbered 299,000, the number of inhabitants having, in consequence, nearly doubled since then. "Greater Stockholm," including all towns and municipalities in easy reach of the city, is estimated to have a population of 718,000 persons.

Most of Sweden's 118 towns show increases for 1939, to judge from hitherto available figures. Sweden's second town is Göteborg, with 281,000 inhabitants; followed by Malmö, with 154,000; and Norrköping, with 70,000. Eight other towns each account for over 35,000 inhabitants.

Sweden's youngest town is Karlskoga, which received its charter on January 1st, 1940. It has a population of 24,000, and may be regarded as a residential appurtenance of the famous Swedish steel and ordnance works of Bofors, which are situated close to it. Karlskoga, which, with respect to the area, is Sweden's largest town, was solemnly inaugurated by the Government of the district and under a 21-gun salute from Bofors anti-aircraft guns.

A FALLING TRADE TURNOVER

The Swedish trade turnover was well maintained during October, according to the trade index figure of the Stockholm journal, *Handelstidningen*, which rose by 1.4 points to 131 (1935 100). The rise refers mainly to a considerable increase in railway transport. Although business activity in Sweden can be said to have been surprisingly well maintained during September and October, the paper states, production in the future can be hampered by shortage of raw materials. War conditions have made it difficult for Swedes to receive sufficient coal and coke from abroad, and owing to this reason further restrictions have had to be introduced from January 1st in respect of fuel consumption for central heating in dwelling houses. Furthermore, the sharpened marine warfare has caused increased difficulties for Swedish exports during the end of November and the beginning of December, the report indicates.

THE KUZNETSK COAL BASIN

The main industrial centres of the Kuznetsk coal basin in Siberia will be considerably extended in the next four years in connection with the industrial development to be carried out in that region. A joint commission of the Commissariats of the Coal Industry of the U.S.S.R. and of Municipal Economy of the U.S.S.R. has drawn up plans for future municipal construction in five large cities of the Kuznetsk coal basin. It is estimated that within the next few years the population of Kiselevsk will increase from 50,000 to 100,000, of Leninsk Kuznetsk from 82,000 to 150,000 and of Anjero-Sujensk from 71,000 to 120,000. The construction of adequate dwelling accommodation and public amenities is duly provided for in the plans.

This year will see the sinking of new mines in the Kuznetsk coal basin, as well as the construction of a ferrous alloy plant, an aluminium plant and two heat and power stations.

STOCKHOLM PAPER'S JUBILEE

On the last day of December a leading Stockholm daily, the *Dagens Nyheter*, was able to commemorate the 75th anniversary of its foundation. The first number of the paper, which is one of the big morning papers in Stockholm, was issued on the 23rd of December, 1864. It was started by Rudolf Wall, who is characterised as Sweden's first journalist, in the modern sense of the word. *Dagens Nyheter* belongs to Sweden's Liberal Press, and has a daily circulation of about 150,000 copies, generally comprising 22-28 pages. The jubilee was celebrated *inter alia* by donations to the Swedish National Fund for Finland and to the men in the Swedish Navy, as well as by medals and gratuities to the employés. A special jubilee number, describing the history of the paper, was also issued.

DRIFT OF SEDOV

The Northern Sea Route Administration is preparing for Press a collection of articles and other material relating to the remarkable drift of the icebreaker Sedov in the Arctic, whose crew was reported to have been taken off the icebound vessel by the icebreaker Joseph Stalin on January 13. The Sedov commenced her drift on October 23, 1937. The book being prepared for Press tells the story of the Sedov's unprecedented drift. It contains articles by I. D. Papanin, head of the Northern Sea Route Administration and leader of the North Polar Expedition on the drifting icefloe of 1937-'38, and by Professor N. N. Zubov. It also includes the diaries of members of the Sedov's crew and is illustrated by numerous photographs.

NEW FORD SALOON

THE 8 h.p. "ANGLIA"

THE war has not killed enterprise in the motor trade, but announcements of new models are rarer than usual at this time of the year, so that special interests attaches to the introduction of the "Anglia," an improved version of the popular 8 h.p. Ford. It has features which will appeal not only to light car owners, but also to those who are seeking to economise by using a machine with a small tax and a low petrol consumption.

The price of the new car is £175 (£6 extra with sliding roof). It has an engine of 933 c.c. capacity, rubber-mounted, and attractively smooth and silent. Brakes are of the self-energising type, while riding comfort and stability are assisted by transverse suspension, with four double-acting shock absorbers. The gear-box has three forward speeds, with "silent second" and incorporating the synchromesh principle.

Most obvious change from previous 8 h.p. Fords is in the appearance of the car. The Fords we knew in 1939 were by no means unattractive machines, but even smarter lines have been secured for the "Anglia." The interior treatment also is tasteful, and additional provision for the securing of driver and passenger comfort has been made. Equipment includes dual windscreen wipers, which are chromium finished, concealed type direction indicators and a rear blind.

The front seats are of "body conformity" design, on tubular steel frames. Adequate accommodation for rear passengers has been secured without the inconvenience of foot wells. Instruments are centrally disposed on a plastic full-width instrument panel, below which is a deep shelf, the full width of the car, for the accommodation of light parcels, etc. At the back is a large separate luggage compartment with an outside door.

While the modern motorist does not require to give much thought to his engine beyond seeing that lubrication is maintained, it is desirable that the unit should be accessible when emergency conditions demand that attention should be paid to it. In the new Ford accessibility of all points liable to need attention is one of the strong points. The battery is mounted under the bonnet.

Easy-clean wheels are fitted with concealed bolts, and the smooth contours of the welded steel body facilitate washing. The finish is a baked enamel exclusive to Fords, which is highly resistant to wear, and which retains its brilliance right throughout the life of the car. Front and rear bumpers are full width, and of substantial construction. They are chromium plated, while other external bright parts, such as radiator mouldings and wheel centres, are either of stainless steel or chromium plated.

Another good point is the convenient bumper-jack, which enables any wheel to be raised quickly without undue stooping or reaching beneath the car. The hand-brake lever, incidentally, is of the "pistol grip" type, and it is placed under the dash.

Full torque tubes and radius rod construction—a system used on all Ford cars—contributes to rigidity and precise alignment. Provision is made for inter-leaf lubrication of the springs.

The engine, to which brief reference has been made, is virtually the same as the unit with which 8 h.p. Ford owners are familiar. It has a heavy, dynamically-balanced, cast-steel crankshaft, and precision-set valves, which need no adjustment. The four-point suspension, combined with the silence and smoothness of the unit, shows evidence of careful design and finish, while the excellent acceleration and the easy "controlability" of the car give it an additional appeal for those who motor to any great extent in town or city thoroughfares.

In announcing the "Anglia," the Ford works at Cork states that, "although the demand for new cars, naturally, has fallen, there is no suggestion that motoring in this country will come to a standstill, and a considerable number of owners has already realised the wisdom of replacing their cars as opportunity offers. The motorist who decides to buy a new car now, instead of later, will probably have good reason for congratulating himself. Whether the war is long or short, costs, and, therefore, prices, can scarcely show any appreciable reduction for a long time. Substantial rises appear to be more likely."

invitation

invite you to meet the sensational new

FORD Anglia

£175

Ex Works, Cork
Extras: Luxury upholstery, £6
Sliding roof, £6

NOW ON VIEW

The 'Anglia' has new improvements you will want to see. The frontal appearance and body work have been improved. There's a larger luggage boot accessible from the exterior. These and other new features you must see. Make a point of coming to us to-day.

AUTOCARS

Autocars
The Key to Better Service

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FROM THE LEGAL DIARY

LAW NOTICES—Wednesday, January 24.

AN CHUIRT HIREITHIUNAIS TACHRAIGH.
(Free Legislation Court.)

At 11 o'clock—Reference of Bill—In the Matter of Article 26 of the Constitution, and in the Matter of the Offences Against the State (Amendment) Bill, 1940.

CLEARAITHE NA gCUIMHNEACHTAI.
(The Registrar in Wards of Court.)

Before His Lordship at 11 o'clock—Ex parte Applications — Minister of Finance, Morris; Statement of Facts. Wynne and Sons; Summons, Curtain, O'Meara and Kiernan; same, Johns, Elliott and Johns.

AN ARD-CHUIRT HIREITHIUNAIS.
(The Main Court.)

In Court 2, at 11 o'clock—Motions (Consideration)—O'Connor v. McAnigan, Rammore—Maloney v. Masterson and others. For Wednesday, 7th February. Actions—Attorney-General v. Basford; same v. same; Bryan v. Irish Land Commission.

JURY ACTIONS.

In Court 3, at 11 o'clock—Barrett v. Spillane (personal injuries); Byrne v. Bell (personal injuries); Hill v. D.U.T. Co. (1896), Ltd. (personal injuries); Cruney v. Nolan (personal injuries); Carey and others v. De Pulin (Lord Cunliffe); Kelly v. Kelly (libel). A very large attendance of Jurors is required this morning in Court 3 at 11 o'clock, for Thursday, 25th January—O'Connor v. the Capitol Theatre, Ltd. (personal injuries); Mullen v. Byrne (personal injuries); O'Connor v. O'Connell (personal injuries); Ryan v. McMahon (Lord Chancellor's Act); Lally v. Veasy and another (personal injuries); Smith v. Smith (personal injuries).

CUIRT CHOIMIRTIUIN TALMHAN NA hEIREANN.
(Land Commission Court.)

Land Purchase Acts. Appeal (Tribunal)—The sitting arranged for Friday, the 26th inst., has been deferred for one week to Friday, 2nd February, 1940.

MAISTIR NA LARD-CHUIRTE.
(The Master of the High Court.)

At 11 o'clock—Motions of Course. Summonses—Pollock and Co. v. Tiny Tots; Bank of Ireland v. Bradley; Carey v. Creedon; Smith v. Coulter. Motions on Notice—Hammond v. Purcell; Goosen v. Dawson; Rolang v. Doyle; Cronin v. Cronin.

BAINCEOIPEACH.

At 12 o'clock—Kavanagh, prove debts and vouch. J. L. Scallan and Co.; arrangement, prove debts and vouch. Horan and Devine; same, account comp., T. Doyle; same, account comp., J. Barrett; Browne, reference J. J. Early; arrangement, account comp., Collins and Son; arrangement, account comp., J. Barrett.

OIFIG AN RIALTAIS-MHEASAIREACHTA.
(The Taxing Master's Office.)

Master O'Hanlon, at 11 o'clock—O'Brien's Estate, French and French; Tottenham's Estate, G. D. Foltrell and Sons; Pentland's Estate, Montgomery and Chaytor; Pentland's Estate, Smyth and Son; Nelson's Estate, Franks and Oulton; same, A. J. and A. Robinson; same, Lambert and Warren.

Master Kennedy, at 11 o'clock. Exparte Taxation—Mullarkin, minor, Robinson; Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd., v. Halpin, P. E. O'Donnell and Son; estate (Burke) v. Governor, Arbour Hill Military Barracks; same and Hogan.

OIFIG AN SCRUDORA.
(The Examiner's Office.)

Before Mr. Ashersley (Room 104), at 11 o'clock—National Bank, Ltd., v. Betts; Bank of Ireland v. Melia; Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd., v. Carew; J. Fanham, decd., Fogarty v. Fanham; Royal Bank of Ireland v. Pender; D. Hart, decd., White v. Sarsfield.

Mr. Greville (Room 103), at 11 o'clock—Bank of Ireland v. O'Mahony; Rosmovsky v. Goldstein; E. S. Coard, decd., Coard v. Coard; J. J. Doherty, decd., Brangan v. McLoughlin; A. J. Howell, decd., Howell v. Roche; A. F. Walsh, decd., O'Connor v. Sheridan; J. Carey, decd., Carey v. Carey; M. K. Donegan, decd., Keogh v. Reilly; J. Kearney, decd., Mackin v. Attorney General; M. McMahon, decd., Power v. Clancy.

Mr. Murtagh (Room 108), at 11 o'clock—Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd., v. Cummins; J. Kerns, decd., Kerns v. Kerns.

CHOIMISIUN TALMHAN NA hEIREANN.
(Irish Land Commission.)

Before Mr. Commissioner O'Neill, B.L.; Mr. Commissioner Deegan and Mr. Commissioner Heavey, at 23 Upper Merrion street, Dublin, at 11 o'clock. For Judgment. S. 14, Land Act, 1931—Applicant, Charles Murphy; landlord, Basil Dickinson. S. 44, Land Act, 1931—Applicant, William Gilmartin; landlord, James Mulgrew. For Hearing. S. 44; Land Act, 1931—Applicant, Joseph N. North; landlord, R. F. Geraghty. Applicants, Kath. Hutchinson and Eleanor Hutchinson; landlord, Annie A. Bonewell. Applicant, Joseph H. L. McKeever; landlords, William J. Johnston and others; Estate of Della Murphy and another; Estate of Kate Rowland; Estate of Edward Casey—(a) objection by Ethel Casey, (b) objection by James Fives; Estate of Henry Davis Kenny.

CHOIMISIUN TALMHAN NA hEIREANN.
(Irish Land Commission.)

At Examiners' Chambers, at 93 Merrion Square.

Before Mr. Sullivan, at 11 o'clock—Louisa Kate Touhy, discharge rulings.

Before Mr. Grove White, at 11 o'clock—O'Malley, discharge rulings and settle schedule. At 12 o'clock—Sale of holding of James Kentedy.

Before Mr. Nalsh, at 3 o'clock—Samuel Dobson, vouch.

At 93 Merrion Square.

Before Mr. O'Byrne, at 11 o'clock—Leslie Ellis, discharge rulings and vouch.

Before Miss Phelan, at 11 o'clock—H. G. Yeo, directions.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.
(Green Street Courthouse, Dublin).

Jurors' Nos. 1 to 150 need not attend until Thursday next, 25th instant. Jurors Nos. 151 to 300 need not attend until Monday next, 29th instant.

AN CHUIRT BHREITHEAMHNAIS CHUARDA.
(Circuit Court of Justice.)

Before Judge Duffy, at the Law Courts, Chancery place, at 11 o'clock: Ejectments—Dixon v. King; Kearns v. McDonnell, owner, and anor. v. Shoebridge; Hayes v. Murphy; Eakins v. Murray; Cullen v. Lawlor; Heron v. Fitzpatrick; Irish Land Commission v. Andrews and anor.

Before Judge Shannon, at the Law Courts, Chancery place, at 11 o'clock. Application for Summary Judgment—Nugent v. Fingall. Civil Actions—O'Neill, an infant, v. Albright and Wilson, Ltd.; Lally v. Kane; Flynn v. Roddy; Lucan Dairies, Ltd., v. O'Toole and anor.; O'Toole v. Lucan Dairies, Ltd. Civil Actions—Greene v. Jones; Hadaway v. Fitzgerald.

Before Judge Davitt, at the Law Courts, Chancery place. For Thursday, 25th January, at 11 o'clock. Applications under the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1923-1930—Quigley, applt., v. Quigley, respdt.; Brown, applt., Byrne respdt.; Farrelly, applt., Byrne, respdt.; Connolly, applt., Burns and anor., respdts.; Murphy, applt., O'Connor and anor., respdts.; Mooney, applt., Doran, respdt.; Kelly, applt., same, respdt.; O'Mahony, applt., Hyland, respdt.; O'Brien, applt., Pierce, respdt.; Rogers, applt., Fitzsimons, respdt.; Bolger, applt., Fitzsimons, respdt.; Hayes, applt., same, respdt.; Gaffney, applt., Fitzgerald, respdt.; Sharker, applt., Fry, respdt.; Bannister, applt., Gargan, respdt.; Bracken, applt., Dinsmore, respdt.; Byrne, applt., Hart, respdt.; O'Byrne, applt., Hughes, respdt.; Concannon, applt., Brosnahan, respdt.; J. Traynor, applt., Lynch, respdt.; M. Traynor, applt., same, respdt.

Before Judge Shannon, at the Law Courts, Chancery place. For Thursday, 25th January, at 11 o'clock. Ambiguities—Summary Judgment—Murphy v. Cahill; Kinlan v. Flynn. Civil Actions—Swan v. Downes and anor.; Hoover, Ltd., v. Draper; Moore v. Minister for Finance, Corrigan v. Yeakley.

AN CLEARAITHEOIR CONTAE.
(The County Registrar.)

At 10.30 o'clock—Taxation of Costs—O'Byrne v. Brophy. Equity—Casey v. Mills.

CUIRT BHUITHCHE NA CATHRACH.
(Metropolitan District Court.)
At Kingsbridge, Parkgate Street.

Before Mr. McCarthy, at 10.30 o'clock—Defended civil processes adjourned from previous Sessions; defended claimant processes adjourned from previous Sessions.

DUBLIN CIRCUIT COURT

£57 AWARD

(BEFORE JUDGE SHANNON.)

A decree for £57 with costs was awarded in an action in which Mrs. Margaret McCarthy, 225 North Circular road, Dublin, a shopkeeper, claimed damages from the Dublin United Tramways Co., Ltd., for personal injuries and loss sustained by her through the alleged negligence of defendants in the management of a tram at the North Circular road in August last. Plaintiff had been injured whilst attempting to board a tram.

The defence was a denial of negligence and a plea of contributory negligence.

Mr. J. A. MacCarthy, K.C., with Miss Deverell (instructed by Mr. C. B. W. Boyle), appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. McGillicuddy (instructed by Mr. S. Ryan) represented the defendant company.

£40 FOR LABOURER

A decree for £40 with costs was given in an action in which Patrick Somers (50), Spa Wells, Templeogue, Co. Dublin, a labourer, claimed damages for personal injuries from Mrs. Alice Brady, 12 Riversdale Cottages, Templeogue, for the alleged negligence of her son, George Brady, in the management of a motor car, the property of the defendant, at Templeogue in May, 1939, whereby the plaintiff was knocked down from his bicycle by the defendant's motor car.

The defence was a denial of negligence and a plea of contributory negligence.

It was stated in evidence that the driver of the motor car, George Brady, had neither a driving licence nor a policy of insurance.

Mr. J. A. MacCarthy, K.C., with Miss Deverell (instructed by Mr. C. B. W. Boyle), appeared for the defendant, and Mr. J. J. L. Devlin (instructed by Mr. J. J. O'Connor) represented the plaintiff.

DUBLIN DISTRICT COURT

TWO ACCUSED MEN RELEASED

IDENTIFICATION LACK

MAGAZINE FORT RAID CASE

(BEFORE MR. CONROY.)

THERE was a surprise development in the Magazine Fort raid case yesterday. Two of the seven accused men—William Cleary, Ballintesa, Dundrum, County Dublin, and William Gordon, Belgard, Clondalkin, County Dublin—were discharged, informations being refused against them on all charges, on the application of counsel representing the State.

Mr. Kevin Haugh (instructed by Mr. D. O'Donovan, of the Chief State Solicitor's Office) told District Justice Conroy—who was sitting in the absence through illness of District Justice Hannan—that he had been instructed by the Attorney-General to make the application to have informations refused, in view of the fact that an Army Private (a sentry at the Fort) had failed to identify the two accused men in open Court. The Private, said Mr. Haugh, had previously identified Cleary and Gordon at an identification parade on Christmas Day at Arbour Hill Military Detention Prison.

District Justice Conroy granted the application, and Cleary and Gordon were discharged. As they left the dock they shook hands warmly with the remaining five accused men. Outside the Court they were greeted by women friends.

Cleary and Gordon, it will be recalled, were the only two of the seven accused men to be legally represented during the entire proceedings, Mr. P. J. O Grady, solicitor, defending them.

Unusual precautions were taken by military and civic authorities at the District Court yesterday. Gates leading to the Court were closed, and a strong force of armed military were stationed around the building. Armed military police patrolled the passages and corridors of the Court itself, mixing with solicitors, barristers, Court officials, and members of the public.

OTHERS REMANDED

The five other accused men—Thomas Grogan (44), labourer, Mosnington road, Drogheda; Thomas Doyle (22), 36 Comeragh road, Crumlin; John Lyons, Berkeley street, Dublin; Joseph MacDermott, Baldoyle, County Dublin; and John Parnell, North Great George's street, Dublin—were remanded in custody until Tuesday next.

All seven were accused of breaking and entering the Magazine Fort and stealing ammunition, the property of the Minister for Defence; conspiring with other persons unknown to break and enter the Fort, and with obstructing military in the performance of their duty.

In addition Parnell, Lyons, and MacDermott were charged with possessing nine revolvers and ammunition with intent to endanger life, or to enable other persons to endanger life, and without having firearms certificates. Grogan was further charged with having firearms and ammunition in his possession at the Magazine Fort with intent to endanger life.

There was a further charge against all seven men of stealing four rifles and a revolver, the property of the Minister for Defence.

A detective sergeant stated yesterday that he had been in charge of an identification parade at Arbour Hill Prison on December 25 last. William Gordon and William Cleary were placed in the parade. An Army Private was asked if he could identify any of the men as having taken part in the raid. The Private was told to say nothing, but to place his hand on the man identified. The Private walked along the parade and placed his hand on Gordon and Cleary. The witness was in Court at the previous hearing of the case, when the same Army Private gave evidence. The Private was given an opportunity of identifying the men in the dock, and the witness saw him identify some of the men, but he failed to identify either Cleary and Gordon.

In the absence of District Justice Hannan, Mr. Haugh intimated that it was not proposed to tender any further evidence that day, and the five men as stated were remanded in custody, Cleary and Gordon being released.

MILK VENDOR FINED

(BEFORE MR. LENNON.)

Denis O'Callaghan, Lower Dominick street, Dublin, was fined £3 for selling milk which contained less than the prescribed percentage of milk solids other than milk fats.

The defendant stated that he sold the milk as he had purchased it, and had not interfered with it in any way.

Mr. H. Bonass, solicitor, appeared for the Dublin Corporation.

POLICE DRIVER FINED

(BEFORE MR. O'SULLIVAN.)

Civic Guard Christopher Blake, of the Transport Division, Civic Guards, was fined 20s. for driving a motor truck without due consideration. A charge of driving dangerously was dismissed.

Similar charges against William Ellard, an employé of Dubtax, Ltd., were dismissed.

The case arose out of a collision between the truck and a taxi.

ACTION AGAINST SUPERINTENDENT

VERDICT FOR DEFENDANT

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE HANNA AND A JURY.)

Anthony Keane (aged 5½), suing by his father, John Keane, Shrahloggy, Carrowbeg, Co. Mayo, claimed damages against Civic Guard Superintendent William Burns, Belmullet, Co. Mayo, for injuries caused to the boy when he was struck by the Superintendent's motor car near Rosturk, Co. Mayo, on March 13th last.

The defence was a denial of negligence.

The jury found in favour of the defendant, and judgment was given accordingly, with costs, by Mr. Justice Hanna.

Mr. FitzGerald-Kenney, K.C., and Mr. E. C. Micks (instructed by Messrs. Garvey and Smith) appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. J. M. Fitzgerald, K.C., and Mr. F. Sherry (instructed by Mr. Alfred V. G. Thornton) for the defendant.

The new 8 h.p. "Anglia."

TOOK MONEY TO BED WITH HER

DUBLIN WIDOW'S FEARS

PENDING ACTION AGAINST DAUGHTER

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE GAVAN DUFFY.)

AN application was made by Mr. Joshua Baker (instructed by Messrs. Herman Good and Co.) on behalf of Mrs. Celia O'Reilly, 528 North Circular road, Dublin, for an interim injunction restraining the Bank of Ireland from parting with £645 stated to be standing on deposit receipt in the name of Miss Mary O'Reilly, daughter of Mrs. Celia O'Reilly, in the College Green branch of the bank, pending the hearing of an action claiming a declaration that the money is the sole property of Mrs. O'Reilly, and an injunction.

Mr. Baker said that Mrs. O'Reilly, who was a widow, 61 years old, and lived with her daughter, Miss Mary O'Reilly, had had between £200 and £300 in her possession last September, and between £500 and £600 in the College Green branch of the Bank of Ireland. When war broke out she decided to withdraw the money from the bank, and keep it in her own possession, in her own home. For the past few weeks she had been ill, and on the 10th inst. she was in bed during the day, and with her in bed was her entire fortune. She fell asleep, and her son, James, who, with her daughter, Mary, was in the room with her, went for a doctor, and on his return his sister was not in the room.

When Mrs. O'Reilly woke up, continued Mr. Baker, she found that the money which had been beside her in the bed was no longer there. Later in the day Miss Mary O'Reilly admitted that she had taken the money, and said that she had lodged it in the bank. On the 22nd inst. Mrs. O'Reilly's son examined Miss O'Reilly's handbag, and found a deposit book showing a lodgment by her of £645 on the 20th inst., in her name, in the College Green branch of the Bank of Ireland.

On the same day Mrs. O'Reilly's son was informed that his sister claimed to be entitled to part of the money, because, she said, she contributed 32s. a week to the household. Miss O'Reilly contributed that weekly sum to the household, in return for which Mrs. O'Reilly maintained and clothed her. Mrs. O'Reilly also paid the rent of the house.

IN CIRCUIT COURT

Mr. Justice Gavan Duffy said that this was an application that should be made to the Circuit Court. Relief was being asked in respect of £645, which was within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court in a case of this kind.

Mr. Baker said that that was the only money that they had any information about at the moment. Mrs. O'Reilly stated that she had between £200 and £300 in her own hands, and between £500 and £600 in the bank. The money might conceivably amount to a sum larger than that in respect of which relief was sought.

Mr. Justice Gavan Duffy intimated that application should be made to the Circuit Court.

Subsequently, Mr. Baker applied to Judge Shannon in the Circuit Court, explaining the circumstances, and undertaking to discontinue the High Court proceedings and to have a civil bill issued forthwith.

On Mr. Baker having given undertakings required by the Judge, an order was made "In the matter of an intended action between Celia O'Reilly and Mary O'Reilly and the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland," that until Saturday the Bank be restrained from paying to Mary O'Reilly the whole or any part of the £645 lodged by her in her name.

CONGRATULATED

Mr. P. J. McEnery, K.C., who recently took silk, was congratulated by Mr. Justice Gavan Duffy in the High Court on appearing before him as a member of the Inner Bar. He suitably acknowledged the congratulations.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT

OFFERS FOR BOYLE NEWSPAPER

SEALED TENDERS TO BE RECEIVED

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE GAVAN DUFFY.)

AN order was made for the sale by sealed tenders of the assets of the late Jasper J. Tully, Boyle, Co. Roscommon, consisting of the *Roscommon Herald* newspaper and printing works, under the order of the Court.

The matter had been adjourned since last month, when an application had been before the Court on behalf of Kathleen Toolan, Patrick Nerney and Patrick Bourke, journalists, of Boyle, three of the executors of Mr. Tully's will, for an order sanctioning the sale to Thomas J. McDermott, Abbeytown, Boyle, of the interest of Mr. Tully in the *Roscommon Herald*, together with the plant, premises, stock-in-trade, fittings and goodwill for £3,000.

Mr. R. Brereton Barry, K.C., who, with Mr. R. S. Hogan (instructed by Mr. C. E. Callan), for the three executors mentioned, and for Mr. Purtill, the liquidator, said that since the matter had been before the Court Mr. McDermott had died, but he understood that the same offer still was available on the part of parties who had been associated with Mr. McDermott. A summons on behalf of the liquidator was before the Court, asking directions in regard to the sale of the premises.

Mr. E. J. Kelly, K.C., who, with Mr. E. C. Micks (instructed by Messrs. Henry Concannon and Co.), appeared for Dr. Thomas B. Costello, Tuam, one of the residuary legatees, said that he thought that the sale should be carried out under the direction of the Court, and by tender.

Mr. T. U. Odell, who (instructed by Messrs. Hannon and Connellan) appeared for Mr. Matthew J. Lyons, Lamagh, Newtownforbes, Co. Longford, an independent bidder, suggested that if there were to be tenders they should be sealed.

Mr. O. Gogarty (instructed by Messrs. A. Cox and Co.) said that he had formerly appeared for the late Mr. McDermott, but he now appeared for Mr. William Mulhern, who was in the same interest. He asked for a sale by public auction. His client took the view that it would be the simplest way of bidding.

Mr. Brereton Barry said that his clients were anxious to have the premises sold in the most effective way possible.

LONGFORD MURDER CHARGE

ACCUSED MAN'S PLEA

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BLACK.)

When the sittings of the Central Criminal Court opened in Dublin yesterday,

James Parker (60), of Kool, Ballymahon, Co. Longford, pleaded not guilty to the murder—but guilty to the manslaughter—of Edward Reilly (70), of the same address, on September 2nd, 1939. His plea was accepted by the State, and he was put back.

Medical testimony given by Dr. John Dunne, Chief Resident Medical Officer of Grangegorman Mental Hospital, showed that Parker suffered from major and minor epilepsy. Dr. Dunne said that Parker's action on the night of the crime would be consistent with that of an epileptic.

Dr. Jeremiah O'Sullivan, Assistant Medical Officer, Mountjoy Prison, said that the prisoner had been under his observation since September 3rd, 1939. Parker had been subject to epileptic fits from the age of ten, and had most of them at night.

Mr. Martin Maguire, K.C., and Mr. R. McLoughlin, K.C. (instructed by the Chief State Solicitor), appeared for the State; Mr. P. J. Roe, K.C. (instructed by Mr. P. J. Farrell, solicitor, Ballymahon), defended.

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MANY YOUNG MEN SENT TO JAIL

SPECIAL CRIMINAL COURT CASES

MEMBERSHIP OF ILLEGAL ORGANISATION

A NUMBER of young men who had failed or refused to give an account of their movements to the Civic Guards were sentenced by the Special Criminal Court at Collins Barracks, Dublin, yesterday.

Patrick Reynolds, Forrestown, Navan, Co. Meath, who had been asked about his movements on the night that the Magazine Fort was raided, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Patrick Lynch, Old Youghal road, Cork, and Jeremiah Crowley, Upton, Bandon, Co. Cork, each was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. One of the questions which Lynch had been asked by the police was: "Did you cycle to Bandon with a despatch in regard to the shooting of Guard Roche in Cork?" while Crowley had been asked if Lynch cycled to his home, and if he was a member of an illegal organisation.

Edward Barrett, Ballinabassig, Bandon, Co. Cork, and Michael O'Leary, Pearse street, Clonakilty, Co. Cork, who had been asked about their movements on the night of the Magazine Fort raid, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

John M. Connelly, Paddockdrinagh, Dunmanway, Co. Cork, who had a previous conviction for the same offence, and who had been questioned about his movements on the night of the raid and on the 3rd-4th January, 1940, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

No evidence was offered in the case of Patrick Moore, Arraglen, Fermoy, Co. Cork, who was charged with having been a member of an illegal organisation and refusing to give an account of his movements, and he was discharged.

THIRD ARREST

Liam Clerkin, Tanderagee, Co. Monaghan, was charged with having been a member of an illegal organisation and with having refused to give an account of his movements. Evidence was given of Clerkin having been seen in 1938 drilling at Cliffoney, Co. Sligo, where an illegal organisation had a camp. The accused man cross-examined police witnesses about the number of times he

IRISHMAN'S DIARY

Alan Reeve among the Night-Clubs : The Frosts of Boyhood
A Loss to the I.F.A. : Acrobatics on the Ice
The Last Post-War State

Drawing the Night-Clubs

If ever you happen to come across Alan Reeve, the New Zealand cartoonist, whose representations of well-known people appear every Saturday in this newspaper, get him to recount some of his experiences since he first discovered that he possessed a flair for showing people what they look like—if not always what they think they look like.

He told me yesterday of a rather interesting job that he undertook in London last year. It was nothing less than to go the rounds of the popular night-clubs and draw pictures of them. They are dark, most of these night-clubs, and, as a rule, he had to work by the light of a candle on his remote table.

But he seems to have gathered a wealth of information in the process. He knows what every manager makes, how much the cloak-room attendant pays for the privilege of possessing his job, and how much he obtains in the way of tips; how much the dance hostesses get, and the trombonist in the band, and the waiters.

His idea apparently was to make a book out of his night-club drawings, not to mention the information thus collected. But the war came and put an end to that project, like so many others.

Les Neiges d'Antan

A correspondent writes:—

I have been interested in the various statements made during the last week in reference to the last really big frost—what might be called skating frost—in Ireland. It is becoming almost as acute a matter of controversy as the year of the Big Wind, and I do not propose to try conclusions with those admirable persons who seem to remember with appalling clarity the precise day on which any particular event happened fifty years ago.

But I will say this. I am still reasonably on the sunny side of fifty—if anything can be said to have a sunny side in these days—and I well remember, as a schoolboy, coming home through the streets of Sligo, year after year, and seeing hanging outside at least two of the principal hardware shops in the town numbers of old-fashioned skates, which seemed to be part of their regular stock-in-trade.

They had steel runners, but their basis was hard, yellow wood, rather in the shape of a canoe, which had to be screwed on to a pair of ordinary boots.

Skating in those days, between thirty-five and forty years ago, was a common pastime in the West of Ireland, and there must have been few years in which Cole's Lough—or was it Colga Lake?—was not frozen over.

On the Slide

I actually can remember my father and mother skating on the Garavogue River at Hazlewood, just where it broadens into Lough Gill, and big tar-barrels blazing along either bank at Cairn's Hill.

I believe that the lake itself was at least partly frozen at that time. There were many good skaters in Sligo in those days. One of them, Gordon Pettigrew, afterwards became an ice-hockey international, but, as so often happens in the case of Irish athletes, he played for Scotland.

I and the urchins with whom I used to consort did not go in for skating, for the excellent reason that we never had enough money to buy skates, but we had an admirable, and almost equally exciting, Ersatz.

Every winter a local committee of ragamuffins on the Mail Coach road used to prepare and maintain a magnificent slide, which must have been between fifty and a hundred yards long. Buckets of water were thrown over it every night, and a strict watch was kept to see that no ill-disposed person should interfere with it.

A rigid rule insisted that none save those who were fortunate enough to have nails in their footwear should be allowed to use this slide, and the result was that in a very short time it became highly polished and exceedingly dangerous for anybody who might come upon it unawares.

Acrobatics on the Ice

We used to slide snake-fashion, half-a-dozen or even a dozen at a time, running full tilt with our hands on one another's shoulders, and then, having struck off, lowering ourselves on our hunkers to finish up in dizzy confusion at the other end.

This used to go on for hours on end by the old pump on the Mail Coach road, and, looking back, I marvel at the skill which the more expert used to acquire. I have seen boys executing the most remarkable feats of acrobatics on those slides, sliding on one foot, with the other stretched out like that of a Cossack dancer, whirling round and round like a teetotum, and even turning daring somersaults.

I do not think that anybody ever was killed, but there always was a crop of minor accidents, and on the following day unwary adults often had reason to curse the ingenuity of the sliding gang.

"Johnnu" Ferguson

Mr. John Ferguson, whose death has taken place in Belfast, will be remembered for many years to come as an ex-secretary and ex-president of the Irish Football Association.

I have an idea that he had another claim to fame. Was he not the Coal Controller in Belfast during the last war?

He also did some free-lance sporting journalism, and I remember a young reporter expressing great wrath to me when Mr. Ferguson was asked to reply to the toast of "the Press" at a dinner.

Although there has been intermittent war between the Irish Football Association and the Free State Football Association (now the F.A. of Ireland), "Johnny" Ferguson was by no means unpopular in Dublin. If all football legislators, North and South of the border, had been equally "good fellows," the differences between the two associations might have been cleared up long ago.

Gone!

It gave me a bit of a shock to read, on the authority of a speech by Erskine Childers, that Ireland is the only post-war State which still exists, and is unthreatened. He does not include Yugo-Slavia, on the ground that it is only a new name for the pre-war Serbia, anyway.

The facts seem to be all right. Czecho-slovakia has gone. Albania has gone. So has Poland. Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania might as well be gone, so completely are they dominated by Russia since last year's "agreements." Finland is going.

The thought is not a pleasant one, and I quite agree with my friend that it behoves us to keep our eyes open. Fortunately, we are not sitting uneasily in the middle of a distressful continent.

QUIDNUNC.

WOMEN IN THE BALKANS

MISS GRACE COPE'S LECTURE

Miss Grace Cope gave an interesting talk on "Women in the Balkans" at the weekly meeting of the Women's Social and Progressive League in Lincoln Chambers on Thursday last.

Mrs. Sheehy-Skeffington, who was in the chair, introduced the speaker as the well-known architect, who had been officially appointed by the English Government to advise the Turkish authorities in the building of Ankara.

Miss Cope began her talk by explaining how she had first intended to become a doctor and had studied medicine to that end. Later on she decided to change her profession, and she became an architect. Her early medical training continued to influence her, however, and she specialised as architect on the building of houses psychologically suited to the nervous strain of modern conditions of life. It was for this reason that she had been invited to go to Turkey as an expert adviser in medical architecture.

While in Turkey Miss Cope had every opportunity of studying the great movement for the enfranchisment of Turkish women, which was fostered so zealously by Kemal Ataturk himself. Miss Cope was struck by the graceful ease with which the Turkish women adapted themselves to their new conditions. Although so recently liberated from the confines of the harem and the veil, yet their taste in dress was as impeccable as that of Frenchwomen, and their ease of manner in social intercourse as unforced as that of any Western European. Not only did Ataturk free women socially; he decreed that all professions and occupations should be open equally to women as to men, excepting only the profession of a soldier. The women of Turkey took immediate advantage of their new freedom. Women doctors, women barristers, women aviators were now a commonplace of Turkish life. Women occupied many posts of high responsibility, and many had been elected to the Grand Assembly, as the Turkish Parliament is called.

Miss Cope then turned to her impressions of the Balkan women, gleaned in the course of many visits to those countries. From the point of view of the status of women, Jugo-Slavia is the least progressive Balkan country, but this is, perhaps, only to be expected in a country in which nine-tenths of the population are peasants. Miss Cope paid a tribute to the work of Miss Dickenson among these peasants, and told of her attempt to found a co-operative movement, and otherwise improve their lot. Miss Cope spoke in high terms of the native artistic taste of these peasants, and she handed round specimens of the beautiful embroidery, carpet, and leather work which they did.

Speaking of Rumania, Miss Cope said that the status of women was much higher there. Much of this improvement could be traced to the influence of that great queen, "Carmen Sylva." The suffrage in Rumania is open equally to men and women, and women may be elected to the communal and district councils. Speaking of Bessarabia, Miss Cope said that it was undoubtedly a Rumanian province, of which the principal products seemed to be caviare and children. In Bulgaria the position of women is good, if not so advanced as in Rumania. The Federation of University Women in Bulgaria is a very live and progressive body.

A lively and entertaining discussion followed on the paper, in which many members of the audience took part.

LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY

The motion, "That it is in the interest of society that the European War be brought to an end," was debated by the Law Students' Debating Society at King's Inns. The speakers were:—For: Messrs. G. A. Clarke, L. Cosgrave, J. J. P. McKenzie, B. C. Walsh, Seamus O hUinsge, F. G. Igoe, T. O'Shea, S. Gannon, and against: Messrs. G. A. Lee, J. W. O'Connor, J. G. Gargan, T. F. Roe, A. Bradfield-England, B.L.

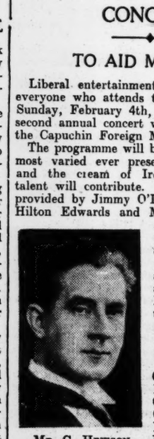
Mr. J. G. Bruce-Mathieson presided.

COMING VARIETY CONCERT

TO AID MISSIONS

Liberal entertainment will be assured for everyone who attends the Theatre Royal on Sunday, February 4th, at 3 p.m., when the second annual concert will be held in aid of the Capuchin Foreign Missions.

The programme will be one of the best and most varied ever presented at the theatre, and the cream of Ireland's entertainment talent will contribute. The comedy will be provided by Jimmy O'Dea and Co. Messrs. Hilton Edwards and Micheal MacLiammoir and Co., from the Gate Theatre, and singers from each province will appear, and the list is a very attractive one. Frank Ryan, Waterford, tenor; W. D. Broderick, Belfast, bass; Moira Griffith, Dublin; Patricia Black, Dublin; Maude Clancy Hunter, Derry; Kathleen McGarry, County Down; Lily Coates, Dublin; Rita Lynch, Cork, and Florrie and George Hewson, Mayo, with Miss Julia Gray's "Musical Knights" to complete the list. The Comerford Troupe of Irish dancers will also appear, Miss Una Kenny will contribute violin solos, and Dan Hobbs, Cork, humorous monologues. Gordon Spicer will play the organ, and, with Jimmy Campbell and the Theatre Royal Orchestra, a really jolly time can be anticipated. The accompaniists will be Doctor Vincent O'Brien and Miss Julia Gray, and the concert will be compered by Mr. Nial Boden.



MR. G. HEWSON.

All seats can be booked at the theatre now, and the "Royal" should be packed to capacity by everyone who enjoys a first-class entertainment.

DUBLIN OPERATIC SOCIETY

DANCE

The annual dance of the Dublin Operatic Society will be held from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m. in the Metropole Ballroom, Dublin, on Monday next. For the past two years the Society's dance has been among the most enjoyable functions of the season, and this year's committee, with Mrs. Clare Kennedy as president, Miss Ann Clarke and Captain W. Kelly as joint hon. treasurers, and Miss Florence A. Davis as hon. secretary, is doing its utmost to make the dance as great a success as ever. The Dublin Operatic Society has been in existence for nearly twelve years, and during that time has produced many works, some of which had not been heard in Dublin for a number of years. Rehearsals for the April season are now in progress.

THE YOUTH OF TO-DAY

The meeting of the St. Michan and St. Paul's Literary and Debating Society held on Monday in St. Paul's Vestry, was one of the most successful of the session. This debate was held under the chairmanship of Mr. H. J. Staff. The motion discussed was:—"That the youth of to-day are failing in their duty to religion and the Church."

The motion was carried by a majority of one.

The following members spoke:—Affirmative: Messrs. W. N. Pearson, W. G. F. Wilkinson, E. F. Fortune, R. D. Luke and J. O'Connor. Negative: Mr. H. C. Jones, the Rev. R. M. May, Miss A. Bowen, Messrs. T. Harris, R. S. Henchy and E. G. Hynes.

ON THE WIRELESS

IRISH PROGRAMME

RADIO EIREANN—DUBLIN, 223 Metres (1,348 Kc.) (1 Kw.); ATHLONE, 531 Metres (566 Kc.) (100 Kw.), and CORK, 242 Metres (1,240 Kc.) (1 Kw.).

2.30-3.0—Broadcast to Schools. Tir-Eolaiocht. Sean O Cleasin
5.30—An Ghaiun og a stiurs ar Michéal O Maolain (An Seanan)
5.50—Records
6. 0—James Grant (Banjo Mandoline), John Brereton (Fiddle), Thomas Gilmartin (Flute), Irish Dance Music.
6.25—Marcradh Sceibhe—Sceal Blairiul fe '98—Nioclas Tolbin.
6.40—Stock Exchange, Sports Results, Official Announcements.
6.45—To-day's News.
7. 0—Violin and Piano Recital—Keem McEndoo and Fred Stone.
7.35—"Genius at Home" A Thomas Carlyle Play (Eliz. Drew). Presented by Cork Little Theatre Society.
8.35—Irish Dance Music arranged by Ramonn O Gallchobhair, with the Ceol Cumann Ensemble, directed by Sean Delamere.
8.50—Nuachtan Lae.
9.30—Sponsored Programme
10. 0—To-night's News
10.20—The Harpers of Ireland, presented by Cormac Mac Fhionnlaoich. Illustrated by Cormac Mac Fhionnlaoich (Violin), Julia Gray (Piano), Dorothy Clifton (Cello), and Caithlin Ni Chinneide (Singer). Arrangements by Julia Gray.

NEWS IN ENGLISH

a.m.
12.15—Hamburg (332m.), Bremen (396m.).
12.30—Rome (19.61m., 25.4m., 30.52m., 31.16m.). B.B.C., Overseas (30.96m., 49.59m.).
1. 0—Paris-Mondial (50.99m.).
1.15—Germany DJD (19.74m., 25.49m., 30.22m.).
1.55—Wayne (25.36m.).
3. 0—Round Brook (31.02m.), Pittsburg (25.26m., Tuesday to Saturday).
3.30—Germany DJD (for U.S.A.).
4. 0—Wayne (31.09m.).
5. 0—Germany DJD (for U.S.A.).
5.15—Paris-Mondial.
6.15—B.B.C. Overseas.
6.55—Wayne (48.62m.).
7. 0—B.B.C. Home (391.1m., 449.1m.).
8. 0—B.B.C. Home and Overseas
8.15—Paris-Mondial (19.58m. and 25.24m.).
8.45—Melbourne (931.32m.)—(Sunday at 9.20 a.m.).
9. 0—B.B.C. Overseas.
9.45—Rome (19.61m.).
10.15—Hamburg, Bremen.
10.45—B.B.C. Overseas.
11. 0—Moscow (25.77m.), Rome (16.84m., 25.4m.), Paris-Mondial (19.68m.).
11.30—B.B.C. Overseas.
11.45—Germany DJD (for U.S.A.).

p.m.
1. 0—B.B.C. Home. Pittsburg (13.93m.—Monday to Saturday. Wayne (13.91m.).
1.30—Germany DJD (for U.S.A.), Vatican City (25.55m.)—Tuesday.
2. 0—Pittsburg (Monday to Saturday). Wayne (13.91m.)—Sunday
2.30—Vatican City (25.55m.) — Tuesday and Friday.
2.15—Hamburg Bremen.
2.50—Hsinking (Manchukuo, 25.48m.).
3.30—Saigon (Indo-China, 25.47m.).
3.55—Rome (19.61m., 25.4m.).
4. 0—B.B.C. Overseas (19.76m., 41.49m. Wayne).
4.30—Paris-Mondial
5. 0—Schenectady (19.57m.), Pittsburg (19.72m.).
5.15—Hamburg, Bremen.
6. 0—B.B.C. Home and Overseas.
6.15—Rome.
6.30—Wayne (19.65m.), Monday to Friday).
6.45—Radio Eireann (531m., 242m. and 233m., except Sunday).
7. 0—Vatican City (48.47m; Tuesday and Friday). Paris-Mondial (25.24m., 41.21m.).
8. 0—Moscow (31.25m., 31.51m.).
8. 5—Tokio (25.42m., 41.34m.).
8.15—Hamburg, Bremen, Germany DXB (31.22m.) and DJA (31.38m.).
8.30—Melbourne (25.25m.).
9. 0—B.B.C. Home, Belgrade (19.69m., 25.65m., 31.56m., Monday to Friday), Kuldiga (271.7m., Tuesday to Friday), Hsinking.
9.15—Rome (31.15m., 420.8m.), Hamburg, Bremen.
9.30—Moscow (25m., 31.25m., 39.89m., 1,744m.). Hamburg, Bremen, Germany DJA and DXB.
9.45—Radio-Paris (1,648m.), Radio Cité (280.9m.). Stockholm (260m.).
9.55—Schenectady (19.51m. and 31.48m., Monday to Friday).
10. 0—B.B.C. Overseas, Radio Eireann (Sunday, 10.5) Melbourne (25.31m.). Chungking (25.21m.)
10.10—Budapest (459.5m.).
10.15—Hamburg, Bremen, Burgos (238m.), Schenectady (19.57m.).
10.30—St. John's, Newfoundland (31.36m.). Moscow.
10.50—Wayne (25.36m., Monday to Friday).
11. 0—Boston (49.67m., Monday to Friday).
11.15—Hamburg, Bremen, Germany DJA and DXB.
11.18—Rome (31.02m., 420.8m., Sunday at 11.46).
11.30—B.B.C. Overseas. Wayne (25.36m., Monday to Saturday).
11.45—Pittsburg (25.26m., Monday to Friday).
12. 0—B.B.C. Home. Moscow.

B.B.C. PROGRAMME

WAVELENGTHS — 391 Metres (Scottish) and 449 Metres (Northern).
News at 8 a.m., 1 p.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., 9 p.m., and midnight.

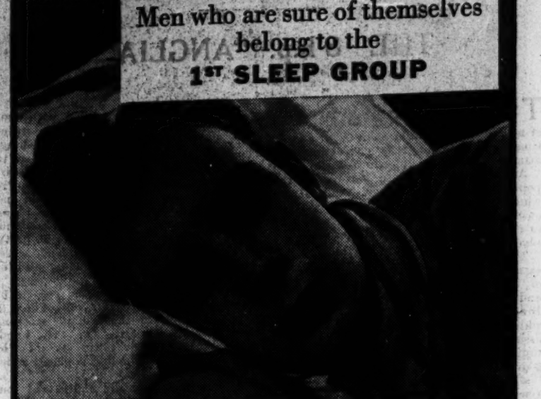
7. 0—Time, News.
7.10—Richard Crooks (tenor), gramophone.
7.30—"Lift Up Your Hearts!" A thought for to-day.
7.35—"Up in the Morning Early" (morning physical exercises for men).
7.45—Harold Smart at the Organ.
8. 0—Time, News, and Summary of Programmes.
8.15—Music for two Pianofortes.
8.40—"Minstrel Show" (gramophone),
9.10—The B.B.C. Northern Orchestra.
9.55—"At Home To-day."
10.15—Time Daily Service.
10.30—The Hotel Victoria Orchestra, from the Hotel Victoria, London.
11. 0—For the Schools.
12. 0—The Worthing Municipal Orchestra. Conductor, Herbert Lodge; from the Pier Pavilion, Worthing.
12.40—Henry Croudson, at the Organ of the Plaza Theatre Birkenhead.
1. 0—Time, News.
1.10—Negro Spirituals: Recordings by Marian Anderson and Paul Robeson.
1.25—Southampton Police Band.
2. 0—For the Schools
3. 0—Phil Cardew and his Band, with Mary Lee and Miff Ferrie's Jakdaus; Harold Smart at the organ
3.30—An excerpt from "Cinderella." From the Prince's Theatre, Manchester.
4. 0—Time, News.
4.15—"How the Leopard got his Spots" and "The Crab that Played with the Sea." Adapted from Rudyard's Kipling's "Just-So" Stories, and produced by Maurice Brown."
5. 0—Children's Hour
5.15—Broadcasts in Welsh on 261.1 m.
5.30—"Time for Fun" (gramophone).
6. 0—Time, News.
6.15—"The World Goes By," F. H. Grisewood brings to the Microphone people in the News, people talking about the News, and interesting visitors to Britain.
6.45—Sinclair Logan (baritone) (a programme of English Songs)
7. 0—National Regional, Scottish and Northern Ireland Announcements.
7.20—"Louisiana Hayride."
8. 0—The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra visits Bath A Concert from the Pavilion. Part 2, Jelly d'Aranyi (violin); the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra (leader, Paul Beard). Conductor, Sir Adrian Boult. (God Save the King).
9. 0—Time, News.
9.15—Talk by Mr. R. H. Cross, Minister of Economic Warfare.
9.30—"Tunes of the Town," an excerpt from "The Gate Revue" (second edition), from the Ambassadors' Theatre, London.
10. 0—Fauré from France. Piano Quartet No. 1, in C minor (Op. 15), played by Marguerite Long, Jacques Thibaud, Maurice Vieux, Maurice Maréchal. (From Paris, by courtesy of Service de la Radiodiffusion).
10.30—"Brief Interlude" ("Chanteys and Sea Songs.")
11. 0—"Georgette and Geraldine," an experiment in three-dimensional radio drama, by Charles N. Spencer, with the author speaking the narrative.
11.30—Henry Hall and his Orchestra.
12. 0 midnight—Time, News.
12.15—Close down.

ON THE CONTINENT

ANKARA (1,648 m.)—7.30-8.15 p.m.—Turkish National Orchestra.
BELGRADE (437.6 m.)—7.0 p.m.—Opera from the National Theatre.
BERGMUNSTER (538.6 m.)—7.0-7.40 p.m.—Andermatt Folk Programme.
BRUSSELS I (484.6 m.)—5.20-6.0 p.m.—Debussy Pianoforte Recital.
BRUSSELS II (321.0 m.)—6.30-7.15 p.m.—Quartets (Haydn, Milhaud).
BUDMARET (344.8 m.)—7.0 p.m.—Opera relay.
BUDAPEST (546.5 m.)—8.30-10.0 p.m.—"La Traviata" (Verdi), from the Opera.
HILVERSUM I (1,875 m.)—7.35-8.40 p.m.—Folk-Music of Zealand.
HILVERSUM II (301.5 m.)—10.10-11.0 p.m.—String Quartets (Mozart, Schumann).
KALUNDBORG (1,250 m.)—5.50-6.0 p.m.—Radio Orchestra, Violin.
MILAN (526.3 m.), BERGMUNSTER (538.6 m.) and BRUSSELS II (321.0 m.)—8.0 p.m.—"La rondine" (Puccini), relayed from La Scala, Milan. Conductor, Gino Marinuzzi.
NAPLES (330.9 m.)—8.30-11.0 p.m.—Light Music and Dance Music.
OSLO (1,153.8 m.)—7.30-8.50 p.m.—Station Orchestra, Violin.
PARIS PTT (442.8 m.)—7.45-8.15 p.m.—Orchestral Music.
RADIO-MEDITERRANEE (327.1 m.)—8.0-8.30 p.m.—Concert from Monte Carlo (Opened). 10.0-10.30 p.m.—Songs of the French Provinces.
RADIO-PARIS (1,648 m.)—8.45 p.m.—"The Poet and Peasant" Overture (Suppé). 11.0-11.30 p.m.—Paris Instrumental Quintet.
RADIO-TOULOUSE (385.8 m.)—7.50-8.35 p.m.—Concert (Third).
ROME (420.8 m.)—8.0-10.0 p.m.—Symphony Concert, with Solo Violin.
SOFIA (905.8 m.)—8.45-9.0 p.m.—Opera relay.
SOTTENS (443.1 m.)—8.15-8.30 p.m.—Ravel Suisse romande Orchestra.

DRESS PARADE

A picture taken at a rehearsal of the dress parade of students' own work which is being held to-day at the Grafton Academy of Dress-making and Millinery, 6 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.



There are 3 Sleep Groups

WHICH DO YOU BELONG TO?

3rd SLEEP GROUP
Bad sleepers, or people who wake tired in the morning, belong to this Group. This kind of sleep drains the physical, nervous and mental powers. The cause is excess acid waste products in the blood at night—*activating* brain and nerves. Hospital tests prove Horlicks corrects this.

2nd SLEEP GROUP
People in this Group seem to sleep well enough, yet lack energy during the day. They feel tired, "nervy," run-down. Hospital tests prove that Horlicks overcomes this condition—ensures 1st Group Sleep.

1st SLEEP GROUP
People in this Group sleep perfectly. Even though they get only 5 or 6 hours in bed, they have plenty of energy during the day. They are never handicapped by "nerves" or tiredness. They get the right kind of sleep—that completely refreshing 1st Group Sleep which everybody should have and that Horlicks gives.

SCIENTISTS tell us that all people belong to one of 3 Sleep Groups—1st Group, 2nd Group, 3rd Group.

They say that one of the main reasons why people get "nervy," tired or run-down is because they belong to the 2nd or 3rd Sleep Groups. Their trouble is that their brain and nerves are *activated* all night by the body's excess acid waste products which accumulate in the blood.

After experimenting with many foods and drinks, doctors found that Horlicks alone, taken at bedtime, counteracted completely these excess acid waste products. Horlicks thus guards against Night Starvation and gives you 1st Group Sleep.

Many of the world's most successful people drink Horlicks every night. Take Horlicks yourself and see how much better you feel all day.

HORLICKS A COMPLETE FOOD

Horlicks is not a drug. It is a well-balanced, nourishing food with the milk already in it. Just mix with water. Prices from 2/- at all chemists and grocers. Mixers 6d. and 1/-.

HORLICKS at bedtime gives you 1st Group Sleep

A Sportsman's Review

Easter Hockey Festival for Dublin : Level Pitches Essential : A Great Fight at the Stadium

By PAUL DENIS

Good News for Hockey Players

IT will be splendid news for a large number of Irish hockey players to hear that the Irish Hockey Union have decided to sponsor a festival in Dublin at Easter. As I have pointed out in these notes, Templeogue is an ideal site for an affair of this kind, as there are half-a-dozen pitches there, plenty of dressing-rooms, and it is only a short run from the centre of Dublin. It is planned to organise the tournament on the same lines as the Folkestone Festival, so that, instead of club teams taking the field, individuals will organise scratch sides of first-class players, and call them by equivalent names to "Tramps," "Acrostics," "Ghosts," and other famous Folkestone combinations. The suggestion has met with immediate response from both the North and the South, and already it is fairly certain that one or two Ulster sides, and one at least from Munster, will be included in the list, while the keen and flourishing Maryborough Club may also be able to get together a collection of Connaught men. There will be three days' play—on the Friday, Saturday and Monday of Easter Week—and the benefit to Irish hockey generally should be incalculable. It will be the first "get-together" of players from all over Ireland on a less serious basis than inter-provincial or final trial games.

Careful Preparations Needed

As the tournament is certain to meet with a big response, careful organisation will be essential for its success; and, as the I.H.U. has done well out of the international matches for the past three years, I might make so bold as to suggest that they expend some money on making the grounds as true as possible. An affair of this kind depends very largely on the playing conditions, as, for once in a way, the standard of hockey is going to be everything, and the results of the games of comparatively little importance. For a long time beforehand the visit to Folkestone is eagerly anticipated by all the players fortunate enough to be able to make the journey, as the various grounds are like billiard tables. We have not the same facilities for reaching such perfection here, but the I.H.U. could see to it that extra groundsmen are engaged for a period before Easter in order to get all the grounds at Templeogue into the best possible condition for play. It is a pity that Irish weather should be so wretchedly uncertain; but, given the luck of a dry spell, the Templeogue grounds could be put into magnificent condition.

Tribute to Connaught

After it had looked odds-on that Ulster would win the inter-provincial hockey championship, which took place at Londonderry Week-end, not only were three Connaught men chosen, but all extremely good and entertaining matches. The players were very attentive to avoid unnecessarily hard hitting on the concrete-like surfaces from the best viewpoint, the best game of the tournament was Friday's meeting between Leinster and Connaught. The latter deserve the greatest praise for their really clever work on both days, and I doubt if they have ever previously played such good hockey as in last week's games. At one period of the second half they looked to have a possible chance of beating Leinster, while they were dead out of luck in losing to the Ulster XI. the next day. Following the game on Friday, a suggestion was made that Leinster should play a return match with Connaught, Athy being named as a likely venue, and it is almost certain that Leinster will travel there at full strength later on in the season. This, I think, might well be made an annual affair, as hockey followers in Connaught get hardly any opportunities of seeing first-class men in action. Incidentally, a deserved tribute was paid at the I.H.U. meeting to the Ulster players in coming to Dublin on Saturday at their own expense. It must not be forgotten that the Munster teams always have to pay their own expenses to the interprovincials, and I should imagine that the same applies to Connaught.

My Words Repudiated

I will, it seems, have to eat the words I wrote last week about the dullness and lack of enterprise among our feather-weight amateur boxers, for James Ingle and Corporal Dowdall fought one of the most thrilling battles ever seen at the Stadium last Friday night. Ingle, as I predicted, learnt a great deal from his defeat at the hands of J. Smith, of Clonmel, the previous week, and he was determined to give Dowdall as few opportunities as possible for using the ring, and the Army man responded by fighting back in the same manner as when he beat the Pole, Czortek, in the European final. Ingle is a world-beater as an amateur, and it will be intensely interesting to see how he fares against Smith the next time they meet. I would advise the Clonmel lad to polish up his punching powers, as even his speed of foot may be unavailing against the brand of attack Ingle produced last week. I hope my words will be repudiated by a succession of brilliant feather-weight battles from now onwards.

New Boxing "Caps"

The choice of J. McGouran and E. Chandler on the I.A.B.A. team to meet the Northern counties of England at the Stadium next week shows a proper sense of enterprise on the part of the selectors, since neither man actually has a title to his credit. McGouran was beaten in the final of the Irish junior fly-weight event by J. McDonnell, but he has two victories to his credit over Tommy Healy, one of our best international boxers, and, as all are naturally interested to know, so many of [illegible] are now [illegible] knowledge [illegible] and he will [illegible] Arthur [illegible] title-holder. [illegible] a different proposition for he [illegible] a finished boxer, but he is [illegible] cleanest and hardest hitter at any weight in Dublin at present. He has disposed of some good men this season, and on his showing he looks a very possible Irish champion, but I will wait for his meeting with the Englishman to make up my mind on that fact.

IRISH TEAMS: DUNDALK GRAMMAR SCHOOL 1st XI., winners of the Leinster Senior Schools Hockey Cup 1938-39. Seated (from left): E. Draffin, C. Davis, G. E. Manley, W. A. Galbraith (captain), S. Green (vice-captain), J. C. Craig, and W. E. White. Behind: Mr. C. N. Sansom, M.A.; E. J. Welch, N. A. Green, G. Ferguson-Davie, G. Welch, and the Rev. A. A. Hanbridge (Headmaster). (Next week: Dublin University A.F.C.).

CASH *for* MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

You can get it through the Classified Columns in the

Irish Times

There's a constant market for miscellaneous articles for personal use, home, office, store and shop. You may have one or several such articles which you no longer need. They have a lot of utility left in them. Somebody else would be glad to own them.

Get cash for them by inserting a small classified advertisement. Find the person who wants them. In this way hundreds of articles change owners every week.

Hundreds of things are saleable—articles of personal use, clothing, household goods and equipment, radios and musical instruments, machinery and tools, workshop equipment, office furniture and equipment, typewriters, motors and cycles, household furniture, books, toys, farm implements and equipment.

If it is still useful, somebody will pay cash for it. SELL IT!

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR SMALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.
12 Words or under, 1/-.
Every Succeeding Word, One Penny.
4 Consecutive Insertions for Price of 3 when Prepaid.

STAMPS OF THE WEEK

The Mint Stamp Company, 74 Grafton street, Dublin, have favoured us with the following new stamps for illustration:—

Panama Canal Zone (1939)—Overprinted. ½d., Orange. (Price 1½d. each.)

Switzerland (1939)—Child Welfare. 5 + 5c., Green. 10 + 5c., Bright Purple and Buff. 20 + 5c., Vermilion and Buff. 30 + 10c., Bright Blue and Buff. (Set of 4. Price 1/7.)

DYES FROM LICHENS

VITAMIN REQUIREMENTS OF PIGS

Two papers were read at a scientific meeting of the Royal Dublin Society yesterday. Mr. Brendan J. Senior, Animal Nutrition Department, University College, Dublin, spoke on the requirements of the pig in vitamins A and D. A condition of severe rickets, he said, could easily be brought about in pigs 4-5 months old by withholding vitamin D, even though the pigs had supplies of calcium and phosphorus with a ratio within the limits which it had been suggested would render the pig independent of supplies of vitamin D. He also gave figures which showed the striking effect of vitamin A on the live-weight gain and on the economy of gain of pigs between weaning and bacon-weight. Visible symptoms of vitamin deficiency were supported by analysis of the blood serum for calcium and of the livers for reserves of vitamin A.

The other paper, on "The Chemical Constituents of Lichens found in Ireland," was prepared by Professor T. J. Nolan and Dr. J. Keane from a series of investigations on Irish lichens carried out in University College. Among other interesting discoveries made was a new kind of organic compound which contains chlorine whose constituents have been investigated; and new types of lichens containing novel dyes.

SOLICITORS' APPRENTICES' DEBATING SOCIETY

Mr. Kenneth Reddin, District Justice, presided at a meeting of the Solicitors' Apprentices' Debating Society in the Solicitors' Buildings, Four Courts, Dublin, at which the following were the speakers at an impromptu debate:—Messrs. M. J. Egan (Auditor), Pearse Devins, E. W. Hughes, P. J. Nutley, B. T. Lynch, L. D. Boyd, D. M. Dowling, B. P. O'Byrne, P. P. O'Sullivan, Eugene Shine, C. G. Stapleton, J. McClancy, G. M. Doyle, D. Fanning, R. G. Hickey, E. Durnin, B. McCluskey and R. Counihan.

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CHURCH SERVICES

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.—10 a.m. Psalms, 119 Chant, 69. Jubilate, 38. Litany. Hymns of Freedom (S.-A.). Evensong at 4 o'clock. Men's voices. Psalm, 119 (1-16). Chant, 15. Magnificat. Nunc Dimittis, Hewson in A minor Anthem. "View me, Lord." Wood.

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THE MAGDALEN CHURCH, Lower Leeson street.—The Church's Ministry of Healing. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Healing Service, with Laying-on of Hands, and address, at 3 o'clock.

DON'T IGNORE INDIGESTION

By Dr. F. B. Scott, M.D., Paris

In my practice I have been astonished to find how many people neglect the early stages of stomach trouble. When they feel pains after eating, or get heartburn or palpitation, they ignore it: it's *only* indigestion! But later, when the trouble has developed into gastritis or even gastric ulcers, the doctor has to put them right—a difficult task at that stage.

Yet it is a very simple matter to stop the trouble where it starts and so avoid serious complications. Most digestive disorders are due to an excessively acid condition of the stomach, which can, however, be counteracted quite easily if taken in time. My own recommendation is 'Bisurated' Magnesia, a first-class antacid, a dose of which will quickly neutralise excess stomach acidity and bring immediate relief in practically all cases of stomach disorder.

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ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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are sure of themselves
belong to the
SLEEP GROUP

3 Sleep Groups
YOU BELONG TO?

SCIENTISTS tell us that all people belong to one of 3 Sleep Groups—1st Group, 2nd Group, 3rd Group.

They say that one of the main reasons why people get "nervy," tired or run-down is because they belong to the 2nd or 3rd Sleep Groups. Their trouble is that their brain and nerves are *activated* all night by the body's excess acid waste products which accumulate in the blood.

After experimenting with many foods and drinks, doctors found that Horlicks alone, taken at bedtime, counteracted completely these excess acid waste products. Horlicks thus guards against Night Starvation and gives you 1st Group Sleep.

Many of the world's most successful people drink Horlicks every night. Take Horlicks yourself and see how much better you feel all day.

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Horlicks is not a drug. It is a well-balanced, nourishing food with the milk already in it. Just mix with water. Prices from 2/- at all chemists and grocers. Mixers 6d. and 1/-.

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gives you 1st Group Sleep

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Both the Conte Biancamono and the Colombo put beds in their first-class saloons at the disposal of the survivors, who all praised the efforts of Captain Schiano and his crew, who frequently risked their lives to save the passengers and make them comfortable.

Enrique Forero, survivor of the mined Dutch liner Simon Bolivar, was happy at his second escape from wartime shipwreck.

AIR OFFICER'S STORY

One of the survivors was Major Ernesto Gasirni, of the Italian Air Force, a member of the Italian Aeronautical Mission en route to Bolivar, who was travelling with his wife and two small children.

"About 5 a.m. on Sunday morning I was awakened by strange noises, which came from the cabin where the crew were fighting the flames," Gasirni described. "Realising the gravity of the situation, I woke my wife and children, and went on deck, where we found other passengers already gathering. The fire was being fanned by a strong wind, which blew the flames from the point of origin in the centre of the ship towards the bow. Therefore, the only place where we could remain was astern.

AWAITING RELIEF

"The passengers lined up along the decks were quite calm as they waited orders to embark in the lifeboats. They stood for several hours enveloped in smoke as the efforts to fight the fire went on and the arrival of rescue ships was awaited. Finally the order to get into the lifeboats was given. Women and children were embarked first and then the old people. Towards sunset the Conte Biancamano and the Colombo arrived, and the rescue work began."

BRITISH SUBJECTS AMONG THE RESCUED

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

GENOA, Tuesday.

Graphic stories of a sudden awakening at 4 a.m.; a first mad rush to the decks clad only in night clothes, and the ordeal of taking to the boats in heavy seas, were told by survivors of the blazing Italian liner, Orazio, on her arrival here to-day.

No official figures are yet available, but the latest list issued by the owners indicate that 107 persons, of whom 47 are passengers and 60 members of the crew, are still missing. Forty-seven survivors were landed at Marseilles by a French rescue ship yesterday, and it is still hoped that more survivors from among the 471 passengers and 157 crew on board the Orazio will prove to have been taken to French ports. Survivors stated to-day that the Conte Ciancamano reached the scene of the burning, drifting wreck only just in time, ten hours after the S.O.S. had been sent out.

IRISH NAMES

Three British subjects, it is now revealed, were on board the Orazio bound for Venezuela. They were Laurentine, Angela and Irene O'Reilly. All of them were rescued. Greta Lassen, of Copenhagen, who arrived at Genoa, told Reuter that she was awakened by a commotion at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning. She was not aware of the reason for the commotion until, as she said: "I went on deck and saw the crew already fighting the flames. Then the ship's engines stopped and all the lights went out. The alarm was sounded as the passengers rushed on deck. There was only a temporary panic, however, thanks to the efforts of the ship's officers and men.

"The whole of the centre part of the vessel was ablaze. Most of the passengers gathered on the forepart. There were dense clouds of smoke, and it was difficult to breathe and keep one's eyes open. I was burnt on the shoulder and the leg.

"The most terrible part was when the passengers had to take to the boats. The bridge and all the walls of the ship were incandescent with the heat, and the heavy seas threatened to smash the lifeboats against the side. I saw several men jump into the sea."

One woman, Signora Irene Forero, a survivor of the Dutch liner Simon Bolivar, which was mined off the British coast, was again saved from the Orazio. She was on her way to Bogota with her husband and small daughter. She gave the child to an officer to take off in a lifeboat. In the confusion she lost her husband. She was saved by the Biancamano, and later heard that her husband and daughter were safe on board the Colombo.

PATROLS IN THE SNOW

FRENCH KEEP WATCH ON MOUNTAINS

WHITE OVERALLS AS CAMOUFLAGE

FROM THE PRESS ASSOCIATION'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Tuesday.

EXTREME cold, reaching temperatures approaching 30 degrees below zero, and massive falls of snow have been the hard experience of men occupying the mountainous positions of the Western Front.

Day in and day out, in blizzard and fog, and with their hands and feet numbed, they keep a sharp look-out for enemy raiding parties, who take a leaf from the Finnish book and wear white overalls, and each day the French patrols also go out. Officers and men are astonishingly cheerful, even when, as has been inevitable in the circumstances, the supply parties have been a bit late ploughing their way through the deep, powdery snow from the valley.

DOUBLE OBJECT

The object of these mountain positions is two-fold. The first is to deal summarily with any over-zealous enemy party trying to creep deep into the French zone; secondly, by constant visual observation of peak and mountainside, as well as by daring raids, they keep a constant check on German activities.

Enemy scouts are able to make their way stealthily along valleys and through woods even by day, when the aspect of the country under snow, with its mottled camouflage appearance, makes it most difficult to distinguish anything. The constant crack of rifle fire is heard—sometimes solitary, sometimes bursting into a sharp fusilade. The solitary cracks are normally when a watcher thinks he has seen someone, but is not quite sure. The bursts need no explanation.

A PATROL RETURNS

Daylight reconnaissance parties are, as a result, very frequent on this part of the front.

It gives one a strange feeling to stand on a slope and see a straggling line of a dozen men suddenly emerge from a wood on the other side of the valley and quickly make their way back to a village nestling at the bottom. The sergeant has his field glasses fixed upon them. "They are our men coming in," he says. Then, having counted them, "They're all there—but no prisoners that I can see." Perhaps they have been out three or four hours, and a little anxiety is felt about their safety. It is not always safe to go reconnoitring in the same place several times running.

The report of the patrol, in its brevity, does not do justice to the courage and hardiness of these men. They have recognised a new emplacement—they have seen one German, and the *communiqué* says: "Nothing to report."

HELP FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

WATERFORD APPRECIATES MOUNT STREET CLUB

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WATERFORD, Tuesday.

Alderman Aylward, Mayor of Waterford, to-night presided over a large and enthusiastic meeting called to form a co-operative club, similar to the Mount Street Club, Dublin, for the purpose of relieving unemployment in Waterford. Having welcomed Mr. P. T. Somerville Large, president, and other representatives of the Mount Street Club, the Mayor said that they should try to translate the views of the club into something practical for Waterford. They were all convinced that the need existed for the move even to relieve unemployment or to make the lot of some of the unemployed a little happier. He did not want anybody to have the idea that the club was going to solve unemployment, but it would help to alleviate it.

Mr. P. T. Somerville Large said that he would be pleased to see the experiment tried out in Waterford. The venture would have the full co-operation of his fellow-governors.

Major J. H. de Waller, D.S.O., another governor, outlined the activities of the Mount Street Club, the principal aim of which was to give an opportunity of working for themselves to unemployed men so that they could produce many of their requirements co-operatively. Those who are enjoying the blessings of peace should not expect to have their bread buttered on both sides, but should stand by those who are out of employment.

Those present on the platform included the Ven. Archdeacon Kelleher, S.T.L., P.P., V.F., Ballybricken; Messrs. E. B. Jacob and M. S. Breen.

PEACOCK THEATRE

A GOOD TRIPLE BILL

At the Peacock Theatre last night the Gaelic Players fully justified their admirers' highest praise.

In a triple bill they gave as good a programme as has been given in this theatre for a considerable time, and by far surpassed their biggest achievements for many years. Their success last night was all the more gratifying because of its unexpectedness, after An Comhar's by no means brilliant presentations in the last two years.

The high light of the evening was a first production of "Urdhubhadh na Gealaighe," a three-scene comedy of the slap-stick variety by Micheal O Seaghdha. This was first-class stuff, played with the brightest spirit and dash by a company of a dozen players, whose acting, individually and collectively, was almost faultless.

Little less successful was another new comedy, "Dunmharbhughadh," by Maire Ni Chinneide, an excellent and quick-moving piece, which has seldom been bettered in Irish.

If the new plays are mentioned here first that does not mean that Tomas De Bhial's translation from the Evan John drama of the eve of the Glencoe massacre of 1691 was in any respect inferior to the rest of the night's programme. In the hands of G O Lochlainn, D. O h-Ainlighe and Mairtin O Direain it came across to the audience with all the elements of tragedy.

But the comedies were the memorable things, and for these the credit goes in good measure to authors, producers and players, who included Sean O Conchubhar, S. O Dubhda, P. Mac Cassrlaigh, S. O Siothchain, R. Mac Giolla Choinnigh, Caitlin Ni Chathain, Eibhlin Nic Sheoin and Mairin Ni Cuilleanain.

If the Gaelic Players can live up to this standard they need fear no comparison with other companies.

NAZIS MAY ASK NEUTRALS TO LEAVE LEAGUE

PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

GENEVA, Tuesday.

Germany's reply to Mr. Churchill may be an urgent request to neutrals to leave the League on the ground that membership is incompatible with neutrality (says the Berlin Correspondent of the *Basler Nachrichten*), adding this is the impression of neutral observers in Berlin.

OVERSEAS SUPPLIES FOR EIRE

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Lambert (L., Nat., South Molton) asked the Minister of Shipping if any overseas supplies of commodities carried in ships convoyed by the British Navy are sent to or transferred from Great Britain to Eire.

Sir Arthur Salter stated in a written reply: Yes, sir.

IMPROVEMENTS AT MALLOW

The directors of the Mallow Racecourse examining the progress of improvements being carried out for the coming season. From left: Mr. T. F. Ryan, Dr. J. E. Hannigan, Mr. E. P. Harty (Secretary), Mr. J. F. Darcy, Mr. W. Dwyer and Mr. D. Slattery.

DEATH SENTENCES CONFIRMED

COVENTRY BOMB CASE APPEALS

LORD HEWART'S JUDGMENT

ROYAL COURTS HEAVILY GUARDED

IN a court guarded at every point, Peter Barnes (39) and James Richards (23), convicted of murder following the Coventry bomb explosion, yesterday heard the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart), in the Court of Appeal, London, announce that their appeals against the death sentence were dismissed.

The men, closely attended by warders, took the decision calmly, and were later taken back to Pentonville Prison in two separate cars, with blinds drawn. C.I.D. officers followed in other cars.

Extraordinary precautions had been taken to guard the Royal Courts of Justice, and well over one hundred officers were on duty. When the two men were brought from the prison armed warders accompanied them.

Richards and Barnes were convicted of the murder of Elsie Ansell, a 21-year-old shop assistant, who, with four other people, was killed by the explosion, the result, it was alleged, of revolutionary activities.

Lord Hewart intimated to Mr. Richard O'Sullivan, K.C. (for the Crown), that their lordships desired to hear his submission on one of the grounds of appeal—the contention that the judge at the trial failed to direct the jury that the evidence of the two women jointly charged with the present appellants required corroboration.

SUBMISSION FOR CROWN

Mr. O'Sullivan submitted that the rule was that where the case for the prosecution was based on the evidence of an accomplice it was required by law that the judge should warn the jury not to convict the accused if that evidence was not corroborated. If that warning was omitted the Court of Criminal Appeal would quash the conviction unless it was satisfied that there was substantial corroboration.

In this case, however, said Mr. O'Sullivan, the question of corroboration did not arise, because the jury had found, in fact, that the women were not accomplices. There was no need in the circumstances for the warning to be given. It occurred to nobody at the trial—judge or counsel—that this rule was involved in any way.

Mr. O'Sullivan contended that, apart from the evidence of the women, the case against both appellants was strong. It was impossible to show there had been a miscarriage of justice. Richards' plea at the trial was almost one of guilty and the case against Barnes was strong, being based on what almost amounted to a confession.

THE JUDGMENT

Lord Hewart said the summing-up of the Judge at the trial was of considerable length. It was to be observed that from first to last neither the word "corroboration" nor the word "accomplice" was to be found. Further, it was common ground that the speeches made by the three counsel who appeared for the various defendants contained no reference to the topic of accomplices and corroboration.

That seemed to their Lordships to be an interesting fact, and not without significance in this case, because one of the grounds of appeal was that the Judge failed to direct the jury that the evidence of the two women jointly charged with the male defendants required corroboration.

The first ground of appeal was that in the circumstances of the case there ought to have been a separate trial of the two appellants. The argument in support of that contention was that statements by the two women accused had the effect of inculpating some, at least, of the defendants.

The question whether there should be separate trials of accused persons was a question for the direction of the Judge, Lord Hewart said. The Judge who tried the present case exercised discretion on that point. He heard argument and acted after that argument had been heard. In their Lordships' view, there was no ground for the contention that it was necessary to the administration of justice that the trials should be separate.

It was idle to contend that the essence of the evidence or the statements read amounted to attack on the two men. Apparently the contention was that the judge, exercising a prophetic power, was to perceive in advance that the effect of the evidence given by one prisoner might inculpate another, and that, in all cases where that might happen, it was the duty of the judge to order separate trials. That was not a correct statement of the law and there was no ground for ordering separate trials.

CONFUSION OF THOUGHT

The main ground of appeal was that the evidence of the two women required corroboration. Nobody took the point at the trial. It appeared to be an afterthought, following a study of what took place at the trial. If it were sound, the mere fact that it was an afterthought would be immaterial, but his lordship could not help feeling that there was some confusion of thought in the contention that the judge failed to direct the jury that the women's evidence was that of accomplices and required corroboration.

The women were not called as witnesses by the prosecution. They went into the witness box and gave evidence on their own behalf. In the opinion of the Court the necessity for warning the jury about the need of seeing that the evidence of accomplices was corroborated did not arise. Even if it had arisen, it was manifest that there was ample and cogent evidence before the jury which made it clear what the verdict ought to be.

APPEALS DISMISSED

The summing up of the judge was careful, systematic and full, Lord Hewart declared. There was no ground for the contention that in any of the respects raised by the grounds of appeal the summing up was defective. The appeals would accordingly be dismissed.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS

Last night precautions were taken to prevent possible demonstrations or outrages, and to afford protection for the three Judges who heard the appeals.

The heads of the Special Branch at the "Yard" had been in consultation with the C.I.D., and with the police chiefs of Birmingham, Liverpool, and Coventry.

These three cities had schemes of a similar nature.

THE GIVING OF SCHOOL PRIZES

INTERESTING SUGGESTION AT COLLEGE UNION

A revolution in the giving of prizes to school and college pupils was advocated last night at the annual dinner of the Union of Terenure College in Jury's Hotel, Dublin.

Mr. J. F. Leonard, B.D.S., President, presided.

Mr. Sean O hUadhaigh proposed "The College," and referred to the recent death of the Rev. Father Daly, O.Carm., which, he said, had thrown a certain gloom over their proceedings. He spoke of pleasant memories of their college days, and appealed to all past pupils to support the Union. They should be loyal to the Carmelite Order and to the college, which had done much to make them good Catholics, good Irishmen and good citizens.

Responding, the Rev. Father Kelly read a letter from the Rev. Father Wright, O.Carm., who expressed regret that he was unable to attend owing to the death of Father Daly.

The Rev. P. T. Griffin, O.Carm., proposed "The Union." He said that there was a great falling-off in the number of boys from the farming class who came to colleges. It was a deplorable thing from the point of view of the Church, because such boys were of the great levitical class. It was not the men with mastery of letters that moved the world, but men of steadfastness and resolve. He advocated a revolution with regard to the giving of prizes, and would give prizes to the boy of inferior intelligence who, by perseverance and obedience, had won out. It was men of character who should govern countries; brilliant qualities did not last. He would ask parents not to be disappointed when their boys did not win prizes.

IRISH WILLS

Mrs. Henrietta Grace Foster, of Spratton Grange, Northampton, and formerly of Apley Park, near Bridgnorth, Salop, who died on November 17th last, widow of William Henry Foster, M.P. for Bridgnorth, 1870-85, and daughter of the late H. Packenham Mahon, of Strokestown House, Roscommon, left £23,362. She stated: "I give to the medical man who certifies my death the legacy of twenty pounds on condition that he severs a vein, or in some other way satisfies himself that the continuance of life is physically impossible."

Mr. William Walsh, of Gurteennomahon, Bandon, County Cork, who died on October 14th last, left personal estate in England and Eire valued at £4,630.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GAELIC SOCIETY

At the usual weekly meeting of the Cumain last evening, Mr. Cormac O. Conroighe, B.L., in the chair, a debate took place on the proposal of Seamus h-Inmfe, B.A., "That the Era of Small Nations Has Returned." The majority of the meeting was composed of young women, and, when the discussion ended, they had the majority in favour of the motion.

On next Tuesday a Ceilidhe will be held.

Glasgow's halfpenny tram fares were abolished at a special meeting of the Corporation. The meeting also decided to increase the maximum fare from 2½d. to 3d.

THE DUBLIN "ZOO" FIGHTS FROST

BEARS WILL SLEEP TILL SUMMER

BOTANIC GARDENS' FEAR FOR FLOWERS

MR. CEDRIC FLOOD, Superintendent of Dublin's Zoological Gardens, was delving into the mysteries of an electrical gramophone when I discovered him. This instrument was intended to supply the skaters on the nearby lake with music, but, owing to the intense cold, it had ceased to function.

"I only wish that the mending of this gramophone were the only problem that the frost had put before me," he stated. "Although not actually injuring any of the animals, this cold spell has caused a tremendous amount of inconvenience."

Heating the water presents, perhaps, the biggest problem. All the pipes are frozen, and, as the animals must have the chill taken off their water, it has to be heated over braziers. This is no easy task, as the elephant alone disposes of thirty-four buckets of water, morning and night. The meat, too, is frozen, and has to be thawed on the boilers.

The Indian bears suffer the most from cold, as their feet often get scalded by the snow. Siberian bears, apparently despairing of the return of warmer weather, have hibernated.

There have been many minor casualties among the skaters, who, no doubt, will feel somewhat appeased when they learn that even the sea lion has cut himself on the ice, and is at present confined to his den.

AN UNUSUAL GUEST

The frost has confronted Mr. Flood with an unusual puzzle. Some days ago a North American scooter duck was brought into the "Zoo" in an exhausted condition. It died shortly afterwards. Neither Mr. Flood, nor Mr. Williams, a well-known naturalist, whom he consulted, have ever known of one of these birds being taken alive outside North America or Japan.

Mr. Flood's own flock of wild ducks—over lords of the lake—have received a severe setback from Mother Nature. They refuse to surrender, however; and still cling to ten square feet of water, which they keep free from ice by constantly swimming to and fro. In fact, during the last few days they have been "working for their living."

"There is a prevalent belief that animals reared in snow-bound regions will be really enjoying this frost," stated Mr. Flood, "but this is not so. All animals love heat, including the polar bear, who always remembers the warmth of the Arctic sun, reflected on the snow. Cold-blooded animals in particular hate the frost, and we find it necessary to have extra heating for the reptiles."

PLANTS MAY PERISH

The Botanic Gardens, also, feel the pinch of the frost. "Many normally hardy shrubs are showing signs of injury," said Mr. Besant, the keeper, "but the full extent of damage will not be known until a thaw sets in."

The last great frost on the records of the Gardens was in 1917, but even this was not so severe as that of the present year. In 1917 the lowest temperature registered was twenty degrees of frost. On one occasion last week, however, the thermometer registered twenty-two degrees of frost, and twice sank so low as twenty-one.

The colder it is, however, the more one section of the Botanic Gardens' staff, perspires. This section is the firemen, who are three in number, working in shifts of eight hours each. Owing to the exceptional cold, these men are constantly at work so that the necessary temperature may be maintained in the hot-houses.

A. B.

BRITISH BLACK-OUT TO BE MAINTAINED

TRANSPORT MINISTER GIVES REASON

Captain Euan Wallace (British Minister of Transport) last night told the House of Commons that, until they had destroyed a sufficient proportion of German bombers to remove the danger of air raids, they were bound to maintain the black-out in substantially its present form.

Captain Wallace added that the Government had decided that there was an overwhelming case for the imposition of a speed-limit of twenty miles an hour in built-up areas during black-out hours. The new speed-limit would be introduced on February 1.

INFLUENZA doesn't worry me!

Why should it? She knows that Wincarnis acts quicker than 'Flu germs, keeps out Influenza, Coughs and Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis. 'Flu is here now—you need protection now—that's why thousands of doctors recommend you to take WINCARNIS, the 'NO-WAITING' Tonic that carries its great powers of protection straight into your blood-stream, sends vitality soaring, starts in to fight off 'Flu at once. Get a Bottle today.

Why WAIT to feel better—Act now!

TO GET WELL AND KEEP WELL—TAKE
WINCARNIS
The 'No-Waiting' Tonic
MEDIUM SIZE 3/3 LARGE BOTTLE 5/6
Obtainable from your Licensed Grocer or Chemist

PREVENT WINTER ILLS THIS SWIFT SURE WAY
Call to your local chemist or licensed grocer and get a bottle of Wincarnis right away. The moment you feel "off colour" take a glass. It will do you good INSTANTLY.

NORTHERN MEAT SUPPLY

MINISTER'S RETORT TO BUTCHERS

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

BELFAST, Tuesday.

The threat of the Northern Ireland Master Butchers' Association "not to handle dead meat under present conditions" may lead to a shortage of meat in the shops in Belfast and other Northern centres after the present stocks are exhausted.

The following statement was issued to-day by the Ministry of Agriculture:—

"It is desirable, in view of the resolution passed by the Master Butchers' Association, that the consuming public should understand the impossibility of the demand which they are making.

"The Minister of Food is buying first-quality meat from the farmers at approximately 10½d. per lb., and to that must be added the expense of transport, slaughter, etc.

"The meat from these animals is being sold to the butchers at 9d. per lb. per side, the Government thus losing at least 2d. per lb.

"Second-quality meat is bought by the Government from the farmer at something over 6d. per lb., and after all transport, slaughtering, and other charges are paid, sold to the butcher at 7d. per lb.

"It is, therefore, obvious that butchers cannot pay farmers the present Government prices for stock, and retail the meat even at the present retail prices.

"The difference between 9d. per lb. for first-quality meat and 7d. per lb. for second-quality and the retail prices in the shops represent the butchers' costs and profits in retailing.

"The consumer in Northern Ireland is being asked to pay precisely the same prices for meat as in Great Britain, and butchers in Northern Ireland are receiving their meat at the same price as butchers in Great Britain, and enjoying the same margins for retailing."

DERRY BUTCHERS

The Minister of Agriculture (Sir Basil Brooke) to-day received a deputation representing the Londonderry master butchers.

The deputation dissociated itself from the action of the Northern Ireland Master Butchers' Association, and assured the Minister that, so far as Londonderry and district were concerned, the scheme had worked satisfactorily, and had the support of the trade. The deputation put forward certain suggestions on minor points which, if adopted, they felt would ensure the complete success of the scheme in the Londonderry area, and the Minister undertook to give the suggestions his sympathetic consideration.

INVISIBLE LIGHT WAVES

Continuing a series of lectures to members of the Irish Astronomical Society, Mr. U. Deiseac, B.A., spoke on "The Spectrum" on Monday night at 38 Westmoreland street.

The extent of the spectrum is greater than is apparent to the eye, he said. Only light waves of certain length affected the visual sense, and these were found from the red to the violet end, yellow light being specially effective. Beyond the violet were the ultra-violet and x-rays. The eye was quite insensible to these, but they affected the photographic plate, and fluorescent matter would betray their presence. At the other end, beyond the red were the infra-red and heat waves, also invisible owing to the length of the waves.

The lecture was accompanied by interesting demonstrations. Mr. J. Haughton presided.

LADY O'REILLY'S ESCAPE

EIGHTEEN HOURS IN ORAZIO'S LIFEBOAT

Three of the survivors of the Italian liner, Orazio—Lady Angela O'Reilly, her daughter Josephine and daughter-in-law, Mrs. Irene O'Reilly—were adrift in one of the lifeboats for eighteen hours before being picked up by the Conte Biancamano. All were suffering from severe bruises and burns on their legs as they fled from the burning ship and entered one of the first lifeboats lowered. Lady Angela was reported to have had a heart attack while in the lifeboat, but she was quickly given medical aid.

The party reported that their lifeboat drifted in stormy seas, whipped by icy winds from shortly after 5 a.m. on Sunday, when fire broke out aboard the Orazio until 11 p.m. that night before they were picked up by the Conte Biancamano. In addition to their injuries they suffered from cold and exposure.

Lady O'Reilly, her daughter and daughter-in-law were landed at Genoa, and later went to an hotel at Rapallo. They were travelling from Trinidad, where Sir Lennox O'Reilly is a member of the Legislative Council.

Mrs. Irene O'Reilly told how she was lowered by a rope to the lifeboat, and then pulled aboard the Conte Biancamano.

Mrs. O'Reilly was awakened by the sound of an explosion, and had just time enough to throw a few garments over her nightdress before the smoke and the fire forced her to leave her cabin and get into the diningroom. The whole centre part of the ship was ablaze, and the heavy storm made the work of the crew extremely difficult. "But they worked wonderfully, and the officers helped us in every possible way," she said. "The ship's doctor worked like a hero, although he was half-blinded and sustained a number of bruises. I saw two of the four lifeboats which were lowered first turn over in the high sea, but know nothing about the fate of the passengers they had on board. There was no panic, and a little confusion at first was quickly overcome, thanks to the efforts of the officers and the crew."—P.A. Foreign Special.

BRITISH COST OF LIVING

SHARP RISES IN FOOD AND CLOTHING

The further rise of one point in the British cost of living, recorded on January 1, was due to the increased cost of clothes and gas, states the Ministry of Labour Gazette.

There has been a 19-point rise in the cost of living since the present war began, the level at January 1 being 74 per cent. above that of July, 1914.

Prices now compared with what they were when the war began in September are:—

Clothing, 20 per cent. higher.
Food, 14 per cent. higher.
Fuel and light, 7 per cent. higher.
Other items, 6 per cent. higher.
Rent, no change.

The clothing increase relates to the kinds generally bought by working-class families. What could have been bought for £1 last September would cost 24s. to-day.

The index figure for food was the same at January 1 as at December 11—viz., 57 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

Higher Bread Prices.—The increase in the price of flour to 47s. a sack will almost certainly result in an increase of ½d. per pair in the price of bread in Cork. The Master Bakers intend making immediate application to the Prices Commission for permission to increase the price of bread, the present cost of which is 10d. per pair plain, 11d. fancy over the counter, and 11d. and 1s. delivered.

RED CROSS BALL COMMITTEE

The Committee which is organising the coming Red Cross Ball, photographed at the Royal Hibernian Hotel. From left: Mrs. W. R. Nolan, Lieut.-Colonel Bramston-Newman, Mrs. Hugh Kennedy, Mr. F. Saurin, Mrs. E. M. Whitehead and Mr. K. G. Besson.

Mother! Constipated Child needs 'California Syrup of Figs'

Hurry Mother! A teaspoonful of 'California Syrup of Figs' brand laxative now will sweeten the stomach and thoroughly clean the little bowels and in a few hours you have a well, playful child again. Even if cross, feverish, bilious, constipated or full of cold, children love the pleasant taste of this gentle, harmless laxative. It never gripes or overacts.

Ask your chemist for 'California Syrup of Figs,' which has full directions for babies and children of all ages.

Prices 1/3 and 2/6. Mother, be sure to ask for 'CALIFORNIA Syrup of Figs.'

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
5th GREAT WEEK.
TWICE NIGHTLY AT 6.40 and 9 o'c.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.30.
The Greatest Pantomime of the Century!
"JIMMY and the LEPRECHAUN,"
By HARRY O'DONOVAN.
With JIMMY O'DEA and Colossal All-Star Cast.
Box Office Open Daily—10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

OLYMPIA THEATRE.
6.40 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY 9
"PLEASURE BOUND."
A Musical Comedy Revue. Full of Fun and Surprises.
TOMMY HOPE, the Popular Musical Comedy Comedian, assisted by JIMMY LANG.
ARMANDO AND MARC,
Sensational Acrobatic Dancers.
CLARK and MURRAY, Famous Piano Entertainers.
BERNARD ROSS, DECCA AND REX.
Operatic Baritone. The Hill-Billy Boys.
MATT AND BILLIE.
Scotland's Ace Accordionists.
TEN — MORGANETTES — TEN.
BILLY MALONEY.
The Irish-Australian Singing Comedian.
Box Office Open Daily, 10-4.30. Tel.: 22962.

ABBEY THEATRE.
AT 8.15
"SPRING," by T. C. Murray.
"BIRD'S NEST," by Lennox Robinson.
Box Office 10.30 to 6. 'Phone—44505.

GATE. TUESDAY, 30th JANUARY.
"THE TEMPEST,"
By WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.
Now Booking—3/6, 2/-, 1/-.

METROPOLE. CONTINUOUS. 2 o'c. to 11 p.m.
JASCHA HEIFETZ, in
"MELODY OF YOUTH,"
With ANDREA LEEDS and JOEL McCREA,
Showing at 2.20, 4.30, 6.50, 9.15,
and another Silly Symphony in Colour.
"THE BRAVE LITTLE TAILOR."

METROPOLE BALLROOM.
AFTERNOON TEA DANCE, including Tea, 2/6.
WEDNESDAY ..... 5 to 7 o'clock.
SATURDAY ..... 4 to 6 o'clock.
METROPOLE BAND AND PEGGY DELL.

GRAFTON Continuous, from 2 to 11 Daily, at 2.35, 4.50, 7.5, 9.20
MICKEY ROONEY in
"SLAVE SHIP."
With WALLACE BEERY and WARNER BAXTER.

THEATRE DE LUXE.
Dublin's Super-Cinema...3 to 11...Camden street.
John Howard, Heather Angel,
"BULLDOG DRUMMOND'S BRIDE."
Jackie Cooper in "WHAT A LIFE."

QUEEN'S A Special Matinée for the Kiddies To-day at 2.30 of "ROBINSON CRUSOE."
Children 9d., 6d. and 4d. Evening at 5.40 and 8.40, 1/6, 1/-, 1/4 and 8d. (Box Seats 3/- rcs.).
Also Film. "Red River Range."

DRESS PARADE
OF STUDENTS' WORK AND
FASHION TALK,
TO-DAY, AT 4.30 AND 7.30,
AND TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), AT 4.30,
AT THE GRAFTON ACADEMY OF DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY,
6 ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN.
Principal: Miss PAULINE KELLER, M.B.I.D.D.
ADMISSION FREE.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.
SKATING CANCELLED
DUE TO THAW.

IRISH LIVE STOCK EXPORTERS' AND TRADERS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ANNUAL DANCE
WILL BE HELD IN
GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN,
FRIDAY NEXT, 26th JAN., 1940.
DANCING ..... 9 p.m. to 3 a.m.
Evening Dress.
Tickets (payable at door), 10/6 each (including Supper, Running Buffet and Tax).
Tables will not be held unless claimed before 10 p.m

DUBLIN OPERATIC SOCIETY.
ANNUAL DANCE, METROPOLE BALLROOM,
MONDAY, 29th JANUARY
Dancing 9 p.m.-2 a.m. Evening Dress.
Tickets 8/6 (including supper).

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

COIMISINEIRI NA hOIBREACHA POIBLIDHE.
(Commissioners of Public Works.)
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed tenders, addressed to the Secretary, will be received up to but not later than 12 o'clock noon on the 6th February, 1940, for the Plumbing, Gasfitting and Ironmongery Works and supplies required by the Commissioners at the buildings in their charge in Dublin and District.
Contractors tendering are requested to furnish their quotations for a three or six months' contract from date of acceptance of tender.
A form of tender with schedule of requirements and Conditions of Contract may be obtained on application to this office on a deposit of £1, which will be refunded on receipt of a bona fide tender.
The Commissioners will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.
GEO. P. FAGAN, Runaidhe (Secretary).
Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblidhe (Office of Public Works), Baile Atha Cliath (Dublin), 23rd January, 1940.
9/Z 876. W.H.Co.

PUBLIC NOTICES

SOLICITORS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.
A GENERAL MEETING
OF THIS ASSOCIATION, PURSUANT TO RULE No. 19 WILL BE HELD AT THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY'S BUILDING, FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN,
On FRIDAY NEXT,
THE 26th JANUARY, 1940,
Chair to be taken at 2 p.m.
Dated this 23rd day of January 1940.
By Order,
PATRICK GLYNN, Secretary

DUBLIN BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH.
PUBLIC HEALTH CLINIC, DUN LAOGHAIRE.
APPOINTMENT OF CARETAKER.
THE DUBLIN BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH invite applications for the position of Caretaker of the new Public Health Clinic at Patrick street, Dun Laoghaire. Applicants must be between the ages of 25 and 45 years, and must be resident in the administrative County of Dublin.
Remuneration shall be at the rate of £3 10s. 0d. per week.
Applications, accompanied by evidence of age and testimonials, must reach the undersigned by 12 o'clock noon on the 3rd February, 1940.
PATRICK J. MURPHY, Secretary.
Offices: No. 11 Parnell square, Dublin.
Date: 24th January, 1940.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE C.I.T.C. EX-STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION WILL BE HELD IN THE COLLEGE LIBRARY On SATURDAY NEXT, 27th, at 5 p.m.
A CINDERELLA DANCE
will be held in
THE ENGINEERS' HALL, DAWSON STREET,
On Saturday, 3rd FEBRUARY, 7.30 to 12.
TICKETS ..... 2/6 EACH,

S. P. G.
THE ANNUAL MEETING
of the
DUBLIN, GLENDALOUGH AND KILDARE BRANCH,
Will be held in the
MOLESWORTH HALL, MOLESWORTH STREET,
On TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), JANUARY 24th, at 5.30 p.m.
HIS GRACE THE LORD ARCHBISHOP
Will Preside.
Speaker—The REV. J. W. CRESHIRE, formerly of South Africa.
Collection in aid of the Society's General Fund.
Tea 9d.

CHURCH NOTICES.

THE MAGDALEN CHURCH, LOWER LEESON STREET.
A SERVICE OF HEALING
Will be held This (Wednesday) Afternoon at 5 o'clock.

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Telephone 74558

THEATRE ROYAL.
HUMPHREY BOGART, WAYNE MORRIS, ROSEMARY LANE in
"RETURN OF DOCTOR X."
DAZZLING 5-ACT SHOW STARRING
BIG BILL CAMPBELL AND HIS RADIO COWBOYS,
Film at 2.0, 4.35, 7.10, 9.45. Show at 3.25, 6.0, 8.35
SUNDAY AT 3.30 AND 8.30 P.M.
MADELEINE CARROLL, ALLAN JONES, FRED McMURRAY in
"HUSBAND OR LOVERS?"
The Riotous Film you MUST See!

REGAL ROOMS CINEMA.
BASIL RATHBONE, DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS Jun., C. AUBREY SMITH,
in "PASSPORT TO GLORY."
At 2.52, 5.5, 7.18, 9.30

THE GREEN TO-DAY at 2.30, 4.50, 7.15, 9.35.
Lucan and McSnane—
"OLD MOTHER RILEY, M.P."
Ken Maynard—"Six Shootin' Sheriff."
Mats. till 5 p.m. 6d., 1/4. Evgs. 9d., 1/-, 1/4, 1/9

PAVILION DUN LAOGHAIRE. Con. 3.0 to 10.30 p.m.
Jack Benny, Dorothy Lamour, in
"MAN ABOUT TOWN."
Also "THE LADY'S FROM KENTUCKY."

CORINTHIAN Continuous, 2.30 to 11. Frankie Darro and Dick Purcell in "Amateur Detective," at 2.55, 5.13, 7.33, 9.53. John Trent and Milburn Stone in "Sky Patrol," at 3.54, 6.14, 8.34. Also Colour Symphony. "Brave Little Tailor."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Miss ELIZABETH PURDON, M.A.
HAS OPENED A SCHOOL COMPOSED OF THE OLD STAFF AND PUPILS OF
ST. MARGARET'S HALL,
MESPIL ROAD,
IN TEMPORARY PREMISES IN THE FORMER BOYS' DIOCESAN SCHOOL,
MOLESWORTH STREET.
Miss Purdon will be at the School daily from 3-3.30 p.m. to interview parents.

SACRED HEART HOME,
40 DRUMCONDRA ROAD, DUBLIN.
THE ANNUAL
CHARITY SERMON,
IN AID OF THE SACRED HEART HOME,
Will be Preached in
ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH,
UPPER GARDINER STREET,
By the REV. ROBERT NASH, S.J.,
On SUNDAY, 28th JANUARY, 1940,
IN THE EVENING
ANOTHER APPEAL
Will be made in the
CHURCH OF ST. COLUMBA, DRUMCONDRA,
By the REV. E. MacGINTY, C.C.
The Home was founded over 50 years ago to provide for children of Catholic parents whose faith was endangered by the Proselytising Agencies working in their midst. To-day parents driven desperate by want are being bribed to sell the souls of their children to the same Agencies.
Since its foundation over five thousand children have been rescued, and at present there are over three hundred being provided for at a cost of over £5,000 per annum.
The Home has no grant, and depends solely on the subscriptions and donations of the charitable public. The expense, therefore, of maintaining the Home is considerable, but the Committee and the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul realise that the work cannot be abandoned as long as danger threatens the souls of those little children.
Faced by want of money, and by the indifference of those who shut their eyes to the ever-present danger of Proselytism, they appeal to the warm-hearted generosity of the Catholic people of Ireland to help.
Subscriptions will be received by His Grace the Archbishop; by the Rev. Preachers; the President, Mrs. G. MacGinty, 24 Burlington road, Dublin; the Hon. Treasurer, Miss Redington Roche, 31 Anglesea road, Dublin, the Ladies of the Committee and the Sisters at the Home.

SAVOY. AT 2.48, 5.5, 7.22, 9.39.
EDWARD G. ROBINSON
IN HIS GREATEST TRIUMPH IN
"BLACKMAIL."
FRIDAY NEXT: Book Now for Sunday Night.
MERLE OBERON, in "OVER THE MOON."

CAPITOL.
TO-DAY AT 2.40, 4.55, 7.10, 9.25.
2nd WEEK OF THE MUSICAL FUN SHOW
MICKEY ROONEY, JUDY GARLAND, CHARLES WINNINGER,
"BABES IN ARMS."
LUNCH AT THE CAPITOL RESTAURANT

ASTOR.
TO-DAY AT 2.50, 5.5, 7.15, 9.30.
IRENE DUNNE,
IN THE DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL ROMANCE
"SWEET ADELINE."

CARLTON Showing at 2.55, 5.15, 7.30, 9.45.
BORIS KARLOFF in
"MR. WONG IN CHINATOWN."
Also JACK LONDON'S "WOLF CALL."
Showing at 2, 4.15, 6.30 and 8.45.
COMING FRIDAY—On the Screen:
BING CROSBY in the Film that made him world-famous, "PENNIES FROM HEAVEN."
Worth 10 GUINEAS ON THE STAGE is Carlton "Woman's Life" Crooning Contest.

ADELPHI SHOWING AT 2.25, 4.38, 6.51 and 9.4.
THE GREATEST STARS IN A TRIUMPH MIGHTIER THAN "ZOLA."
PAUL MUNI, BETTE DAVIS, in
"JUAREZ."
With BRIAN AHERNE, CLAUDE RAINS, JOHN GARFIELD, DONALD CRISP, ETC.

TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

Dublin Board of Assistance—10.30 a.m.
Dublin District Court—10.30 a.m.
High and Circuit Courts—11 a.m.
Rathdown Board of Assistance—4 p.m.
S.P.G. Irish Auxiliary—Molesworth Hall, 3.30 p.m.
Royal Zoological Society Meeting—College of Surgeons, 4 p.m.
Dublin French Society—5 p.m.
Irish Wool Federation Dinner—Central Hotel, 7 p.m.
Cistercian College (Roscrea) Dinner—Dolphin Hotel, 8 p.m.
National Agricultural and Industrial Development Association—Lecture, 8 p.m.
Mater Hospital Rugby Football Club Dance—Gresham Hotel, 9 p.m.
Monument Creamery Staff Dance—Metropole Ballroom, 9 p.m.
Dress Parade and Fashion Talk — 6 St. Stephen's Green, 4.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.

SPORT.
Squash Rackets—Irish Championship, Fitzwilliam Club, Wilton place, 4.30 p.m.
Table Tennis—Presbyterian League v. Church of Ireland League, Gregg Hall, Dawson street, 8 p.m.
Association Football—See Fixtures in Sports Page.

AMUSEMENTS.
Gaiety Theatre—"Jimmy and the Leprechaun."
Olympia Theatre—"Pleasure Bound."
Abbey Theatre — "Spring" and "Bird's Nest."
Metropole Cinema—"Melody of Youth."
Metropole Ballroom—Afternoon Tea Dance, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Grafton Cinema—"Slave Ship."
Corinthian Cinema—"Amateur Detective" and "Sky Patrol."
Theatre De Luxe — "Bulldog Drummond's Bride" and "What a Life."
Queen's Theatre—"Robinson Crusoe."
Theatre Royal—Variety and "Return of Dr. X."
Regal Rooms Cinema—"Passport to Glory."
The Green Cinema — "Old Mother Riley, M.P.," and "Six Shootin' Sheriff."
Pavilion Cinema, Dun Laoghaire — "Man About Town" and "The Lady's from Kentucky."
Savoy Cinema—"Blackmail."
Capitol Cinema—"Babes in Arms."
Astor Cinema—"Sweet Adeline."
Carlton Cinema—"Mr. Wong in Chinatown." and "Wolf Call."
Adelphi Cinema—"Juarez."

The Irish Times

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1940.

NEWS SUMMARY

IRELAND

Two of the seven men accused of breaking and entering the Magazine Fort in the Phœnix Park, Dublin, and stealing a quantity of ammunition were discharged when the hearing was resumed in the Dublin District Court yesterday. The remaining five accused men were again remanded in custody.—(Page 3.)

GREAT BRITAIN

About 250 miners at Upton Colliery, near South Elmsall, Yorkshire, staged a stay-in strike yesterday, and were still there over twelve hours after descent.—(Page 8.)

ABROAD

The Russians are reported to be attacking on a fifty-mile front north-east of Lake Ladoga, and this section threatens to be of vital importance. The Russians are said to be supported by artillery and tanks, and it is claimed that they are suffering terrible punishment.—(Page 7.)

In the Union House of Assembly at Cape Town yesterday General Hertzog (Leader of the Opposition) moved that the time had come for the war against Germany to be ended. General Smuts (Prime Minister) compared the speech to *Mein Kampf*, and moved an amendment re-affirming the resolution of September 4th, 1939, by which South Africa entered the war. The debate was adjourned.—(Page 7.)

The French Government issued a statement yesterday affirming that French and British ships in the 300-mile American security zone would counter-attack German ships and open fire on them.—(Page 8.)

FINANCIAL

British Rails claimed most attention in the London Stock Markets yesterday, and many of the prior charge issues scored.

Dublin Stock Markets were quiet and prices showed no definite tendency.—(Page 11.)

Precept—and Example

The Minister for Supplies made a curiously modest speech last night. We call it modest, because it made only the barest of references to an achievement for which his Ministry deserves great credit. From the moment when the European war began it was evident that this country's chief trouble would be not to keep herself neutral, but to obtain the supplies necessary for the maintenance of her economic life. A shortage there certainly has been of many important commodities—timber is only one of them—but the fact remains that, after nearly five months of hostilities, the country is far better off, in regard to imported supplies, than it had any right to expect. On this achievement we congratulate Mr. Lemass and his department without reserve. Nevertheless, the Minister himself would be—and has been—the first person to rebuke over-confidence. He hopes that this happy state of affairs will endure, but he neither promises nor prophesies that it will endure. We must remember that the great bulk of our supplies comes either from or via Great Britain, and that its safe arrival depends on Great Britain's ability to keep the seas open. Britain's own Ministers have reminded their people within the last few days that sacrifices must be borne; that shortage of many things which are normally needful to their comfort and prosperity must be tolerated, and that, while the submarine campaign seems to have been brought under control for the time being, nobody can be certain about the future. All these warnings apply with equal force to Ireland. A fair summary of Mr. Lemass's speech, indeed, might be: "We cannot control events outside our borders; it is always possible that we shall be deprived of things for which we previously have depended on other people; let us, then, do everything in our power to remedy the lack for ourselves." He sees bright spots on the economic horizon. The farmers are getting better prices for their produce, thanks to the latest agreement with England. There is even a chance, when so many manufacturing firms across the Channel have been compelled to abandon their usual "lines" in order to produce war material, that some of our own industries will be able to create an export trade—thereby bringing money into the country and making work for Irishmen. In a sentence, we have a sporting chance of making money—or, at least, of cutting our losses, on the war—if we try.

The vital necessity is a united effort—by the farmers and industrialists, by the financial houses, by the local authorities, and by the Government itself. Mr. Lemass appeals to the common-sense of the farmers, urging them to take the fullest opportunity of the excellent market that awaits them both here and across the Channel, to work hard and to increase their production. He urges people who in normal times would have been building houses and shops and churches to persevere with the building of them. He asks the financial institutions to forget that Europe is at war, and to release the money for productive work. "We must get busy," he says, "making the best of conditions as they are." That is sound advice; but Mr. Lemass will forgive us if we suggest that example is better than precept, and that a lead from the Government will do enormous good. The Government already has maintained supplies of many essential commodities for several months; it has negotiated successfully with the British Food Control. What else does it propose to do? According to the Minister, it has four objects in view. It proposes to finance schemes for the relief of unemployment, to encourage such building as falls within its own scope and the scope of local authorities, to stimulate industrial activity, and to keep a watchful eye on prices, rates and taxes, in order that they may not become so burdensome as to hamper private enterprise. We hope that Mr. Lemass will elaborate on this theme as soon as possible. Much can be done at little or no expense. The cost of slum clearance and rehousing—a heavy expense, in any circumstances—can be reduced drastically, so that more work can be financed and more men employed. Private house-building can be encouraged by a simple system of guarantees, costing a few thousand pounds. We would ask the Minister whether useful work would not be done by the release of some of the moneys held by the Hospitals' Commission. Local government, both in Dublin and throughout the country, can be reorganised in such a manner as to make it both more economical and more efficient—not to mention that plans could be laid, in such circumstances, for the construction of new roads and the clearing of new sites for development either at once or later. In essence the Government's task is to lay the basis whereon the people can build; and the sooner that basis is laid, the better it will be for everybody. With all respect to the Minister, we still think that a National Government would have an even fairer chance of success in such a task.

An Unhappy Dispute

In the course of what General Smuts described as "an amazing speech" in the South African House of Representatives yesterday, General Hertzog, the former Premier, made a vehement protest against the Union's participation in the war. He moved a resolution declaring that "the time has come for the state of war against Germany to be ended," and, to all intents and purposes, made a vigorous defence of the National-Socialist Party in Germany. His theme amounted to a complete vindication of the German point of view. General Smuts said that his speech was like a chapter from Herr Hitler's *Mein Kampf*, and the mere fact that it could be delivered in the Parliament of the Union—an independent State which is at war with Germany—is a striking tribute to the value of South African democracy. On September 4th the South African House of Representatives, by a majority of thirteen votes, passed a resolution declaring a state of war between the Union and the German Reich. This resolution was stigmatised yesterday by General Hertzog as "the greatest blunder ever committed by responsible South African statesmen." In his opinion, it had reduced the Union to the status of a vassal State of Europe, and had involved her in a "dishonourable condition of international lunacy." General Hertzog insisted that South Africa had been brought into the war, not as a result of any conceivable injury that might have been done to the Union by the Germans, but solely for the sake of Great Britain. He denied emphatically that Herr Hitler had started the war. On the contrary, the German Fuehrer had offered to make peace with Great Britain and France, and his offer had been spurned by them with contempt. In 1935, and again in 1937, he had told British statesmen that, if Europe desired a lasting peace, justice must be done to the German people, who had been wronged so grievously by the Treaty of Versailles. No notice had been taken of his warning, and finally, when they had been unable to gain satisfaction by peaceful means, the Germans had taken the law into their own hands. The veteran general protested strongly against the fact that his "beloved South Africa" had become involved in a war which was none of her concern. The European belligerents were doing everything in their power to extend the area of conflict and to make the war general; and, in his view, South Africa ought to get out of it with the least possible delay. It certainly was a remarkable speech, the repercussions of which on South Africa's domestic politics will be likely to make themselves felt for many a day to come.

From the point of view of the British Commonwealth, as well as from that of the Union itself, the most regrettable feature of General Hertzog's speech is the bad blood that it is calculated to make between the two major parties in South Africa. General Smuts moved an amendment to the Hertzog resolution, reaffirming the resolution of September 4th; and, although the debate was adjourned, there can be small doubt that this amendment will be passed. The maximum majority that General Smuts can expect is eighteen, and the fact that such a substantial minority in the South African Parliament henceforward must be regarded as pro-German cannot but be a source of weakness to General Smuts's Government. It is a strange situation. At one time General Hertzog was a convinced separatist; but after the last Imperial Conference he made a complete change of front, and, having announced publicly that South African separatism was dead, decided to make common cause with General Smuts. Thereafter the separatist party in the Union, led by Dr. Malan, lost most of its former prestige. The ancient feud between Boer and Briton seemed at last to have been settled, and when Sir Patrick Duncan, a member of Lord Milner's famous "Kindergarten," was appointed Governor-General of the Union, and actually addressed Parliament in Afrikaans, a new era seemed to have dawned in South Africa. What will be the effect of General Hertzog's attitude on the relations between the two great sections of South African opinion? If General Smuts were supported by the British element alone, he could not hope to secure a parliamentary majority, because there still is a preponderance of Dutch stock in the Union. Manifestly, General Smuts has the support of a substantial proportion of Boers, who, while they may not love Great Britain, hate and fear the Germans. The danger, from the internal point of view, is that the present difference between General Smuts and his former leader may cause a serious split in the ranks of South African opinion. Many who do not necessarily agree with General Hertzog will support him for sentimental reasons, bearing in mind his long record of service to the Nationalist cause in the Union. General Smuts never has been so popular as the older man. He is a philosopher and a scholar as well as a realist, whereas General Hertzog's appeal is to the heart rather than to the head. Together, these two men might have laid the foundations of a solid nation in South Africa; divided, neither of them can achieve much. It is a thousand pities that such a breach should have occurred between leaders who, each in his own way, have done so much for their people. It is particularly unfortunate that it should have occurred on an issue which is fundamental to the continued existence of the British Commonwealth.

Cars at Night

The increasing number of motor-cars which are left out at night in the streets of Dublin is causing considerable worry to the Civic Guards. Prosecutions appear to have had little or almost no effect, and there is almost no street in suburban Dublin in these times which is not made a parking ground for at least two or three cars. Yesterday, in the District Court, no fewer than forty-two motorists were fined; and they were only one of several batches that have been brought before the District Justices within the last few weeks. District Justice Lennon told yesterday's offenders that he is growing weary of having to listen to so many cases of the kind. He warned motorists that the excuse, "I didn't know it was any harm," could not be accepted much longer. The law which forbids all-night parking in the streets has been in force for at least six months, but, according to the prosecuting solicitor at the Dublin Police Court, the traffic regulations are being treated almost as a joke by a great many motorists. One cannot but sympathise with the motorists. Garages in many parts of Dublin are even more difficult to obtain than dwelling-houses; and the few that are available are usually so expensive that the average owner-driver is prepared often to risk prosecution rather than pay rent for the housing of his car. Almost any kind of shack nowadays will fetch five shillings a week, while six shillings is quite usual, and seven-and-sixpence not unknown. Even five shillings a week amounts at the end of the year to £13, which is no inconsiderable sum of money in these hard and expensive times, and many of the motorists must reason, we are sure, that a cheaper course is to break the law and trust that they are not caught too often. So far their conjecture has been fairly accurate, but District Justice Lennon hinted yesterday that his leniency in the matter of fines will wear out before very much longer. There is no doubt that motor-cars, parked without lights in darkened streets, are a serious menace to other users of the road. If the Corporation dared to leave even a heap of stones in a street without a warning red light, the motorists would be the first to complain, and with every justification they would regard the Corporation's negligence as highly scandalous; yet they themselves, without any remorse of conscience, will leave unlighted cars on the roadside and create an even more dangerous obstruction. The Dublin Corporation complains furthermore that the street-cleaners are hampered in their work, and the Civic Guards, where doors are left unlocked, say that they are put to endless trouble often to trace not only stolen cars, but stolen goods. Garages may be extremely expensive and difficult to find, but motorists, for the sake of public safety alone, cannot be allowed to leave their unlighted vehicles in the streets at night; and the only way to stop that practice, as the prosecuting solicitor said yesterday, is to increase the amount of the fines.

PRIVATE JUDGMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—May I contribute a little parable to the discussion which Mr. Justice Meredith's letter aroused?

Suppose that I wish to go to England. I inquire about the authorised ways of getting there and of gaining admission. I find that I must get a certificate of good intentions from the police who know me, and that I must travel by the mail boat if I wish to enter the Land of Hope and Glory.

Sound private judgment constrains me to get the necessary paper from the police and to go by the appointed steamer. Of course, I might take a dislike to the captain and the company, beside proudly refusing to carry a police certificate on the score that my peaceful disposition is well-known and written on my features. Then, taking my row-boat, I might pull for England, and, perhaps, even get in sight of it; but I would be refused admission. "If you do not obey regulations, you are not the man we want," the authorities would say. "Trust us in all, or not at all, as the poet puts it."

I go aboard the steamer, therefore, duly equipped as to papers, and I walk aboard on my own legs. This is wise conduct, and I am safe now for my destination unless, in a wild desire to assert my judgment's in dependence, I jump overboard and swim for it. Private judgment tells me that I do best to be thankful for a good ship.

Ought I now to criticise the captain? Ought I to demand a place on the bridge and a vote in the navigation? If I make such a demand, the captain will reply: "My good passenger, the land is your element. You walked aboard. We did not kidnap you. It is because you could not walk to England, the sea not being your element, that you entrusted yourself to me, who am a mariner. I have set the course, I am in command. Please do not interfere with your landlubberly notions."

"What am I to do with my time and my precious private judgment, if I am not to try my hand at reading charts and steering?"

"Why, good passenger, the best use you can make of your time is to read guide-books and histories about the country you are going to, so that you will be fit to enjoy it when you get there."

So it is, Sir, with the Barque of Peter. We walk aboard it of free will and by sound judgment; for it can cross the waters where our limbs will not carry us, and our reason has found that no other ship sails those waters under the authorised colours. We do not meddle with the steersman; for the very reason which brought us aboard warns us of the limits of our competence.

To drop the parable, private judgment teaches us to accept revelation, but does not enable us to criticise revelation and suggest amendments in it. Revelation begins where private judgment ends. If reason could discover the supernatural life and bring us to it, there would be no need for revelation. Since, however, the sphere of revelation is in those things which we cannot discover with it, we may not invoke it in those things in which our reason suffices.

Thus, when a writer suggests that the Pope ought to be invoked to decide the merits of a dispute between two Governments, he confuses the issue. No doubt, the Pope would be the fairest-minded arbitrator who could be found, if both sides would abide by his decision (the British Government, by the way, refused all non-British arbitrators), but his Doctrinal Infallibility would not enter into this question at all. We are given our reason to settle our mundane problems; we cannot command an intervention of the supernatural whenever we are too lazy or too unwilling to do our natural tasks.

On the other hand, it is ridiculous to say that I limit my private judgment when I take the word of authority for the truth of a doctrine like that of the Immaculate Conception; for, by the use only of my reason, I never could know anything about this glorious truth at all. Reason tells me that I can know this truth only from authority, and the only question for my reason is—have I found the authority to which revealed truth was committed?

Ah (says an objector), but your Pope claims your obedience in things that are in no way transcendental; for example, he forbids you to eat meat on Friday. Why do you submit your private judgment to him in things like this?

The answer is found in my parable. Once aboard the steamer, I find that I am required to obey many regulations that have nothing to do with the science of navigation. Though I allow that I cannot navigate the ship I may think my judgment as good as the captain's as to how to stow luggage or at what hour food should be served. Nevertheless, my reason tells me that every community, even a shipload of travellers, must conform to regulations in the common interest. I do not like some laws in my

(Continued in Next Column.)

country, but I am not free to refuse my income tax demand just because I fancy I could propose better taxes than Mr. O'Kelly's. No human laws are perfect, but they are better than no law; and, in truth, the captain knows best what makes for the passengers' safety and comfort, after all.

Accordingly, I accept the *magisterium* of the Church by an act of my reason and will. If some regulations annoy me, I have an appeal to my confessor, my bishop, or even the Holy See; and I never yet heard of any person, not being perverse, who found the *magisterium*, with its many safeguards, intolerable or even harsh. My reason tells me that it would be fantastic to suppose a Church, founded for our salvation, to have no magisterial authority, but to be a teacher who leaves it to the pupils to please themselves.

The whole controversy over private judgment reduces itself, thus, to a refusal to admit a revelation of things beyond reason's discovery, and an irrational desire to be half inside the Church and half out, in the regulation of our lives.—Yours, etc.,

"J. WARREN POINT."

Co. Down, January 21st, 1940.

Four people were injured when an anthracite stove exploded in the waiting room adjoining the surgery of Dr. R. C. Hodges, of Rasi street, Warminster, Wilts.

COURT AND PERSONAL

The King and Queen attended Morning Service in the Royal Chapel, Windsor Great Park, on Sunday last.

The Duke of Windsor has returned to London on leave from France.

The Countess of Donoughmore has left Knocklofty, Clonmel, for England.

Cornelia Countess of Craven has left London for the country.

Lord and Lady Ebbisham have returned to London from the Isle of Wight.

Lady Jean Christie, who has been staying in Meath for the past few days, returned to England yesterday.

Lady HolmPatrick is holding a work-party to-day at her residence, Abbotstown, Castleknock.

The wedding took place very quietly on Saturday last in Hampshire of Mr. Robert Bruce Robertson-Shersby-Harvie, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Robertson-Shersby-Harvie, of Scotland, and Miss Sabina de Hyde, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. de Hyde, of Ballypherode, Co. Cork.

Mrs. Cambreth Cane, who has been staying with her brother, President Hyde, since Christmas, returned to the West yesterday.

The Hon. John Forbes, second son of the Earl and Countess of Granard, will study at Dublin University this term.

Lord Oranmore and Browne returned to Castle MacGarrett, Co. Mayo, yesterday, from Glenmaroon, Chapelizod. Lady Oranmore and Browne is still at Glenmaroon, but will return to Castle MacGarrett later.

Sir James Nelson was yesterday appointed Junior Steward of the Irish National Hunt Steeplechase Committee for 1940.

Lady Goulding is taking part in Priestley's play, "Eden End," which is being privately produced in Dublin for a philanthropic object.

The marriage arranged between Mr. William Paton Sherriff and Miss Ida Emily Lindé will take place very quietly in Delgany Parish Church on Tuesday, 6th February.

Dr. D. G. Madill has changed his Consulting Rooms from 92 Merrion square to 46 Merrion square. Telephone 62922.

Switzers Sale ends on Saturday next. Prices are now finally reduced in all Departments.

For frosty weather, snug, smart Woolly Frocks from 39s. 11d. at Femina, Ltd., 9 Wicklow street.

Last week of Sale at Femina, Ltd. Clearance of attractive Tweed Coats and Suits from 2½ gns.

PASSENGERS BY B. AND I. LINE, VIA LIVERPOOL.

Among the departures were:—Lady Jane Christie, Mr. Leonard, Mr. L'E. Roland Bryce, Master Peter Guinness, Mrs. Johnston, Miss Chance, Miss Magee, Mr. W. Craven, Mr. A. J. Bradford, Mr. J. Kane, Mr. Thornton, Mrs. M. C. Batten, Sister Ailbe, Mrs. Lowry, Miss McCaffrey.

PASSENGERS BY IRISH AIR LINES.

Among the arrivals were:—Mr. Cotterrell, Mr. Butler-Lever, Mr. Ryan, Mrs. Ivimy, Mr. C. Jones, Mr. Graham, Mr. H. Adams, Rev. Fr. Slattery, Rev. Fr. Meagher, Rev. Fr. O'Callaghan, Rev. Fr. McAuley, Rev. Fr. Cuffery, Mr. Thomas.

Among the departures were:—Mr. Holloway, Mr. D'Alton, Miss Hill, Miss Jackson, Master Jackson, Mr. Ronald Balse-Smyth, Miss Beasy.

Expert Shoe Repairs. — Stephens and Bourke, Ltd., 26 Stephen's Green and branches.

During alterations to First Floor Showroom, Marjorie Boland, 86 Grafton street, Dublin, has transferred business to Evening Dress Department on Second Floor. Ring for lift.

Complimentary Peggy Sage Manicures at Maison Prost, Ltd., Stephen's Green, this week only.

TO LADIES.—Medical Appliances, Belts, etc. Artificial Silk Elastic Stockings which defy detection, or Lastex and Lastestar Stockings which need no covering for the calf. Lady attendants.—Fannin and Co., Ltd., 41 Grafton street.

Davis and Co.—Our Entire Stock of Fur-trimmed Coats clearing regardless of cost. Prices from 59/6 to 9½ gns. All sizes.—46 Grafton street.

Sharpley's, specialists, Baby Linen, Nursery, Accouchement Sets. Price List—2 Nassau St., Dublin.

25 YEARS AGO

From the Irish Times, January 24, 1915.

The Case of the Dacia.

The American cargo ship, Dacia, had been attracting world attention for the last few days. Angry protests had been made by the United States Government about the searching of American ships and the seizure of goods alleged to be destined for Germany, and when it became known that the Dacia was determined to sail for a port in Holland with goods that would go eventually to Germany, there was much speculation as to what Britain would do.

The State Department in Washington had now informed the owners of the vessel that it was Great Britain's decision to seize her. The owners replied that they would let the vessel sail as a test case for the Prize Court.

The Pope and the War

The Pope, at yesterday's consistory, said a cable from Rome, delivered an allocution, in the course of which he emphasised the neutrality of the Holy See. He urged that all should pay attention, not to the interests separating the faithful, but to those making them brothers in the faith. He urged all the faithful to join in a great expiatory function, to be held throughout Europe on February 7th, and outside Europe on March 21st.

THE SUN.

	To-day.	To-morrow.
Rises	8.24	8.23
Sets	4.51	4.53
Lighting-up Time	5.21	5.23

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN.

	To-day.	To-morrow.
Morning	10.53	11.36
Evening	11.18	—

HIGH WATER AT OTHER PORTS.

	Morning.	Evening.
Ballina	5. 7	5.35
Drogheda	10.41	11. 5
Dundalk	10.38	11. 3
Galway	4.24	4.52
Limerick	5.54

LONDON LETTER

THE VIRGINIAN CIGARETTE

59 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
TUESDAY NIGHT.

THE United States seem to be somewhat disturbed by the fact that Britain cannot take the usual supplies of Virginian tobacco owing to her recent purchases from Turkey. The change may lead to the disappearance for a time of the 100 *per cent.* Virginian cigarette, and while tobacco manufacturers have received no information as to what they are to do it is expected that they will be called upon to blend the Turkish with the existing reserves of American tobacco in the manufacture of cigarettes. Experts in the trade are calculating that a 10 *per cent.* proportion of Turkish tobacco will be necessary to absorb the Government purchases. Tests on this basis have been made by one of the leading firms, who state they have been able to produce an extremely good cigarette from the mixture. Smokers of Virginian tobacco will be glad to hear that the cigarettes will retain their general characteristics, the taste of the Turkish tobacco being hardly noticeable, while an advantage is that there should be no increase of cost. In any event there will be little change in any of the popular brands of Virginian cigarettes for some time to come, since some months must pass before the Government's supplies of Turkish tobacco can arrive.

More Active Shipping Policy

The British Government intend to pursue a more active policy in regard to shipping, which will lead to the re-opening of yards that have been closed for some time. A new department may be opened at the Admiralty, and Mr. Churchill will have another assistant Minister to deal with the activities connected with the ever increasing programme of shipbuilding. At present Mr. Churchill has two assistants in the Financial Secretary (Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare) and the Civil Lord (Mr. A. Hudson). The new Minister may be designated as Second Civil Lord. Such an appointment will be among the necessary changes for dealing with essential shipping matters.

Italy Seeks Tonnage

The war is bringing prosperity to the Italian shipping industry, owners are willing to pay big prices for tonnage old or new. An Italian firm has just bought an old Estonian steamer of 1,796 tons for £22,000. The vessel originally was a British sailingship, built in the Clyde in 1877. Her value soared during the last war. Although sold for £2,250 in 1911, and fitted as a coal hulk in the Plate, she was resurrected for active service and brought £30,000 in 1916. British owners are not allowed to sell their ships without official permission, but a like regulation does not appear to hold in Italy.

Protection of Animals

The King has placed the Royal Mews at Buckingham Palace at the disposal of the National Air Raid Protection for Animals committee, which is engaged in registering every domestic animal in London, with a view to protection in the event of air raids. On the sounding of an air raid siren in the neighbourhood of Buckingham Palace any carter or driver will be able to drive his horse straight into the Royal Mews, where he will find protection for himself and his animal, a veterinary expert being in attendance. First-aid posts have been prepared, with steel-helmeted veterinary surgeons, in many places, while standing places for horses also are provided. In case of a raid a "flying squad" of animal guards will tour the streets in a fleet of cars to gather up any animals that have been lost or hurt. All animals possible are to be given identity discs, and wounded animals will be taken to first-aid posts.

Mr. George Lansbury

Since Mr. George Lansbury, the well-known Labour leader, has done his utmost for some years to bring about a more friendly understanding between the European Powers, it is not surprising that he has been nominated for the £7,500 Nobel Peace Prize. Mr. Lansbury did not know that he was being nominated; the sponsors who have supported the proposal did not consult him but he regards it as a most acceptable tribute. The sponsors include Lord Sankey, Lord Ponsonby, Sir William Jowitt, Mr. Wedgwood-Benn, Mr. J. C. Wedgwood, Mr. Graham White and Mr. T. E. Harvey—all of whom have stressed his work for peace from the time of the Boer War. Since Mr. Lansbury resigned the leadership of the Labour Party he has travelled all over Europe and America, interviewing Sovereigns, Premiers and Foreign Ministers, including Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini.

M. Jouhaux

M. Jouhaux (leader of the French trade unionists), accompanied by a delegation, arrived in London to-day to attend meetings of the Anglo-French Trade Union Committee. He will visit a number of armaments works. Sir Walter Citrine will not be able to attend the discussions, as he is in Finland; but he is in full agreement with M. Jouhaux on all important points of policy, and it is understood that both have declared themselves to be opposed to strikes in war-time.

Anglo-French Solidarity

The newly formed Solidarity Committee of the United Associations of Britain and France is to have two former Ambassadors to Paris at its head, one being Sir Eric Phipps, who retired under the age-limit four months ago, and the other, Lord Derby, who served in Paris immediately after the last war. Lord Derby is President of the Committee, but a recent chill has compelled him to abate some of his many activities. Sir Eric Phipps will be Chairman of the Committee, which has been formed to send material assistance to relatives of French soldiers.

A.R.P. Workers

The A.R.P. workers of London to-day started their busiest training week since the war began. No fewer than seven major exercises have been arranged to take place, and by the end of the week nearly every borough will be involved. A.R.P. workers are to show what they will be able to do when called upon to work outside their own particular groups, and the manœuvres will be carried through by thousands of workers, with hundreds of mobile hospitals, ambulances and vehicles of all kinds. Some of the exercises are to take place at night, with a view to the workers showing the public that they are well fitted for their task. These plans are designed for the higher training of the civil defence forces on a much wider scale than any yet attempted in Britain.

DUKE OF WINDSOR AT WAR OFFICE

Major-General the Duke of Windsor visited the War Office yesterday afternoon, in his capacity as Liaison Officer with the French Army, and had an interview with General Sir Edmund Ironside, Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

A large number of Italian fishing boats are to be motorised. The object of this measure is to endeavour to reduce the present prices for fish so that Italians can consume more fish and less meat.

IRISH SYMPATHY WITH FINLAND

Statement by Minister for Supplies

WAR'S EFFECTS ON THE COUNTRY

No Place In Europe Better Off

"OUR neutrality does not prevent us from saying that the sympathy of the whole Irish race goes out to Finland," said Mr. Sean Lemass, Minister for Supplies, in a review of the war's effects upon this country, which he made in a speech last night at a Fianna Fail meeting in the Red Bank Restaurant, Dublin.

They would like to send the Finns more material help if their resources permitted of it, said Mr. Lemass, but Ireland prayed for Finland's success.

Mr. Lemass expressed the hope that this country's independence would not be challenged, but said that if it were, he hoped that they could resist as valiantly and as successfully as the Finns.

The main effects of the war on the lives of the people here would be felt on the economic side, but they would not be all bad. The improvement in agricultural prices, together with the opportunity of expanding profitable production, should be recorded as a real gain.

The farmers, he said, had now a new opportunity of putting their industry on a favourable basis.

Mr. Lemass also spoke of the possibilities of expanding the export trade, and promised the co-operation and assistance of the Government to industrialists who had the courage and enterprise to take advantage of the opportunities as they presented themselves.

The Minister also stated that no country in Europe was better off than this country. Many of them, even among the neutrals, were living in constant danger of invasion and forced to maintain huge armaments.

THE EXAMPLE OF THE FINNS

When the Opposition in the Dail fulminated against the recent increases in taxation—increases made necessary by the interference caused by the war in our normal revenue—one of the courses proposed by them was the curtailment of expenditure on defensive measures, said Mr. Lemass. That argument never had any validity, but, with the magnificent example of Finland before them, there were very few who would voice it now. "We hope that, if our independence is challenged in the same manner, we can resist as valiantly and as successfully as the Finns are doing."

Neutrality was not a passive thing, which could be declared and then allowed to rest. It must be carefully watched from day to day. Certain restrictions must necessarily be imposed on their own people, so that no belligerent could argue that it was being used to his detriment.

WAR EFFECTS IN IRELAND

The main effects of the war on the lives of their people will be felt on the economic side, and they would not be all bad. Clearly, the improvement in agricultural prices already realised and to be anticipated, together with the opportunity of expanding profitable production, must be recorded as a real gain.

The war, to date, had been fought out mainly on the seas and they were in the very centre of the war area. Necessarily, therefore, there had been great difficulty in maintaining supplies of feeding-stuffs and fertilisers which had to be transported over great stretches of ocean, and the loss of shipping had greatly increased shipping freights, while the cost of insurance against war risks had increased tremendously. Nevertheless, they had been reasonably successful in maintaining supplies while the prices of those goods had been kept very far below the levels reached in the previous war.

THE FARMER'S CHANCE

"It is, of course, impossible to say with any confidence that new difficulties will not arise, but, so far as we can now foresee, we will be able to continue importing feeding-stuffs and fertilisers in sufficient quantity, when, added to our own production, to maintain agricultural output at a reasonable level," said the Minister.

The farmers had now a new opportunity of putting their industry on a profitable basis. It is to be hoped that not merely would they take that opportunity, but that they would not be distracted by the antics of grievance-hunters, who were to be found in every agricultural community, but of whom they had more than their fair share.

EFFECTS ON INDUSTRY

The more direct and immediate consequence of the war had been felt by industry, although even in the industrial field it had not been all loss and no gain, and new opportunities have been created. Industries such as the motor-assembling industry have necessarily been adversely hit by decreased demand for their products, and, to some extent, by difficulties in obtaining supplies. It is not easy to see what effective action can be taken to help them. The building industry has suffered also by reason of decreased activity, but the Government may be able to prevent the consequences being unduly serious.

Already some of their new industries had found that the war had brought them increased business, and, in many directions, the restriction of supplies from outside had created opportunities for new industrial enterprise here. The Minister for Industry and Commerce would be only too glad to receive sound propositions for new industries, even if they involved special Government assistance to surmount difficulties created by the war.

No scarcity of coal had yet arisen, but prices had gone up steeply. In this country we had considerable resources of anthracite coal, capable of being worked economically, even at pre-war prices, and obviously sound propositions under present conditions. The development of our peat resources could still be pushed ahead.

EXPORT TRADE POSSIBILITIES

The preoccupation of factories in the great industrial countries with the production of goods for war purposes had created the possibility of some of their industries developing an export trade. To those of their industrialists with the courage and the enterprise to take advantage of them, he promised the fullest co-operation and assistance from the Government. Already some of their more enterprising manufacturers had received export orders of significant importance, but others were allowing the grass to grow under their feet, neglecting an opportunity which might not recur.

Export orders could not be obtained by those who sat at home waiting for them. Those of our manufacturers who felt fitted to undertake such contracts must go out to seek them, and must be prepared to produce goods in the form and design required in external markets.

THE BUILDING TRADE

The Government would, no doubt, be called upon to take special action to keep going some trades, notably the building trade, during war conditions. The importance of the building trade is not merely the great amount of employment it provides directly, but also indirectly in the many factories producing building materials, and in stimulating the sales of household goods. A diminution of output in the building trade affects a whole field of industry adversely and one effective method of keeping industry busy is by stimpulating building activity. It is, however, necessary to stress that the greater part of the output of the building industry is completed to the order of private individuals and cannot be directly influenced by Governmental action. The employment given on State buildings or on subsidised working-class housing schemes represented only about two-fifths of the employment given by the building industry as a whole. The remaining three-fifths is concerned with the construction of private houses for sale, factories, shops, hotels, churches, and the like with which the Government is not directly concerned. Even if the State can maintain full normal activity on public buildings and working-class housing schemes, a serious diminution in building trade employment will nevertheless be likely if rising costs restrict work on premises of the other classes I have mentioned.

He urged private persons, with plans involving building work, who might have considered postponing such plans because of the war, not to do so. The duration of the war was uncertain, its outcome equally uncertain, and there could be no grounds for assuming that, after the war, building costs would revert to pre-war levels, or even fall lower than they now were.

POLICY OF THE BANKS

A general postponement or curtailment of capital expenditure would produce industrial depression, and it was not in the national interests, and certainly not in the interests of their business community. An unduly conservative policy on the part of the banks might make the effects of the war on their economy much more serious than they need be. Banking policy was a vital factor in their national plans to meet the war situation, as he was sure the directors of their banking institutions fully realised, and must be determined in relation to the Government's general plans for dealing with it.

"The increases in taxation made recently were due almost entirely, apart from an increased provision for the purpose of national defence, to an anticipated falling-off in the State's revenue from certain existing taxes," said Mr. Lemass. That falling-off of revenue had necessarily to be made good it Government services, and particularly social services, were to be maintained. "It is not necessary to stress the need for maintaining our social services. Even in times of peace they are hardly adequate to our needs. To-day, with the cost of living rising through war conditions, they are rapidly becoming inadequate. A reduction in those services, even for the purpose of avoiding an increase in taxation, is unthinkable."

INCREASED PRODUCTION

The resources of the State were limited. They could be increased only by increasing production in agriculture and industry. If agricultural and industrial production should decline, a reduction in the national income would result, followed by a lowering of their standard of living. Increased production would permit of raising their standard of living and of expanding their social services so as to make them effective safeguards against poverty in all circumstances. Increased production must be the central aim of Government policy, and unless it was secured no effective

(Continued in Page 8, Column 6.)

DESTROYER SUNK

Loss of All on Board

THE British Admiralty issued the following communiqué early to-day:—

The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce that H.M. destroyer Exmouth (Captain R. S. Benson) has been sunk by mine or torpedo, and it is feared that there are no survivors.

The next-of-kin have been informed.

The Exmouth is a destroyer of 1,475 tons. She was built at Portsmouth in 1935 at a cost of over £330,000. Her complement is 175. She carries five 4.5-inch guns and six smaller guns.

The Exmouth is the fifth British destroyer to be sunk in the war.

THE OFFICERS

According to the August Navy list (the last published) officers attached to the ship are:—Captain R. S. Benson, Commander W. J. C. Robertson, Secretary Paymaster Lieutenant L. Sutherland and Lieutenant-Commander J. H. C. Nelson.

Lieutenants aboard are given as R. K. Hudson, J. G. F. W. Roberts, J. R. Oliver, C. H. Crombie, C. C. Hawkins and L. V. E. Hauser, M.B.E.

The Engineer Commander shown in the list is E. J. Turner, who is also shown as posted for flotilla duties.

The other officers are listed as Surgeon-Lieutenant G. A. M. Maxwell-Smith, Commissioned Gunner G. J. Featherstone and Schoolmaster N. Tomlinson. There may, of course, have been changes in the list.

It was announced on Sunday that another flotilla leader, Grenville, had been sunk by mine or torpedo in the North Sea. Eight men from Grenville are known to be lost and 73 are missing, and must be presumed dead. One hundred and eighteen officers and men have been landed.

The destroyers name, Exmouth, not only commemorates the South Devon coastal town, but also Admiral Sir Edward Pellew (Viscount Exmouth), 1757-1833, who served as a frigate captain in the Napoleonic wars. He commanded the British Fleet at the Bombardment of Algiers in 1816.

Telegrams were received yesterday by two Rosyth women intimating that their husbands, both serving in Exmouth, are missing, believed drowned.

The men are Henry James Webb (33), Acting Petty Officer, and Wallace Vaughan (33), 1st class stoker.

Webb received the Distinguished Service Medal in the New Year's list of awards to the Royal Navy.

Each of them leaves a family of six children.

Wives of two ratings living at Weymouth have also been informed by the Admiralty that their husbands are missing.

Historic Castle Blaze

Famous Paintings Saved

Five fire brigades were called yesterday to deal with a blaze at Chillingham Castle, the Northumberland home of the Earl of Tankerville.

When the firemen arrived flames were breaking through the roof. The brigades were unable to save the north wing and part of the castle front, but family heirlooms, including a Landseer of the Chillingham wild cattle, were saved by estate workers.

Lord and Lady Tankerville have not occupied the castle for some years, and live in a cottage on the estate.

In the park at Chillingham is the herd of wild white cattle reputed to be pure-bred descendants of the aboriginal cattle of Britain.

Chillingham Castle, a border stronghold, between Alnwick and Berwick, has a history going back to Plantagenet times. It suffered during wars in the Middle Ages, and was partly rebuilt in 1603.

When Lord Tankerville returned to his cottage on the estate last night, after helping the firemen, he said to a reporter: "Chillingham is a fine historic old place, and I feel a bit sick about the fire. Part of the north front has been destroyed, and the west wing has been damaged by fire and water."

IMPERIAL TOBACCO STATEMENT

BETTER THAN GENERALLY EXPECTED

In the London Stock Markets yesterday Imperial Tobacco £1 stock units advanced well to over £6, as the dividend statement was better than generally expected. For the twelve months to 31st October last the directors recommend a final dividend of 7½ per cent., making, with the interim, a total of 15 per cent., tax free—the same as for several years past—but the cash bonus will be reduced from 10 per cent. to 8 per cent., making the total distribution 23 per cent., tax free, against 25 per cent., for each of the three preceding years. The market had expected that the bonus would be reduced to 7½ per cent., or even 5 per cent.

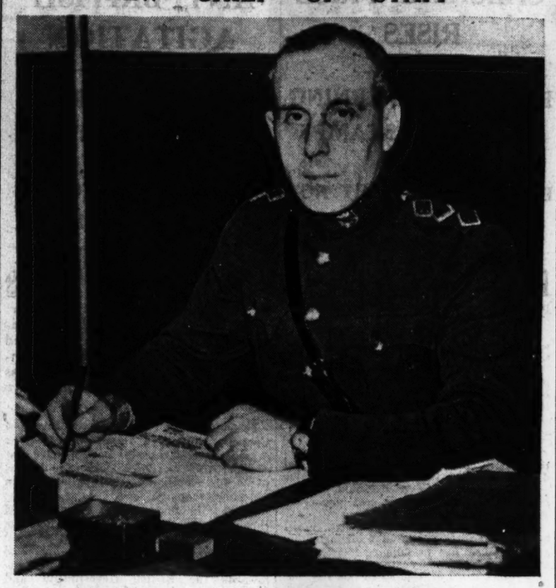
The transfer to general reserve is again £500,000 and the balance carried forward is increased from £1,384,487 to £1,613,000.

The actual net trading profit is not yet announced, but the preliminary statement suggests a substantial expansion in sales, as, in spite of the rise in taxation, it is possible to increase the carry-forward. Further, the distribution is actually slightly larger than for the preceding year, allowing for the higher taxation, as the gross figure equals over 35½ per cent., against less than 34½ per cent. gross for 1937-38.

PROFIT ESTIMATE

The preliminary statement does not disclose the year's profits. It would appear, however, that they totalled approximately £10,320,000, against £10,686,063 in the previous year.

NEW CHIEF OF STAFF



Colonel D. McKenna, who has been appointed Chief of Staff of the Irish Defence Forces, with the rank of Major-General.

HERTZOG'S "STOP WAR" SPEECH

Like "Mein Kampf," Says General Smuts

HITLER A "BLOT" ON EUROPE

GENERAL SMUTS, Prime Minister, in the South African Union House of Assembly yesterday, described a speech by General Hertzog as "one of the most amazing he had ever heard," and said that it was "like a chapter of 'Mein Kampf.'" He made a vigorous defence of South Africa's decision to enter the war against Germany.

General Hertzog had moved a resolution declaring that "the time has come for the state of war against Germany to be ended."

The war, said General Hertzog, was the greatest blunder ever committed by responsible South African statesmen; it made the Union sink to the level of a vassal State of Europe.

General Smuts, who moved an amendment reaffirming the resolution of September 4th, by which South Africa entered the war, said that Parliament's decision was irrevocable. It affected the honour of the people when a leader like General Hertzog gave such dishonourable counsel to the country.

The debate was adjourned.

GENERAL HERTZOG'S SPEECH

PRESS ASSOCIATION FOREIGN SPECIAL.

CAPETOWN, Tuesday.

The Parliamentary galleries were crowded to their utmost capacity this afternoon, and the House of Assembly listened almost in silence to the Opposition leader's speech, though there were cheers at one point when he said that it was absurd to demand the return of Poland to the Poles, when nothing was said about the return of the part occupied by Russia.

General Hertzog's motion was that the time had come for the state of war against Germany to be ended and for peace to be restored. After what had happened since September, General Hertzog said, and in view of South Africa's experience, together with that of other belligerents, he would consider it a gross neglect of duty if he did not seize this first opportunity once again to utter a warning and insist that there be peace.

Every possible effort was now being made by the belligerents to make the war general. The bitterest passions were being stirred up with indifference. Every opportunity to discuss peace terms was rejected abusively and offensively. The smaller neutral countries were gradually being denied their right to neutrality, while a system of radio propaganda was operating with incitements to vile crimes, and most dishonourable charges were made against the heads of State—all leading to Armageddon.

"INTERNATIONAL LUNACY"

Responsible statesmen must feel that this dishonourable state of international lunacy should be ended.

To the question of why a state of war against Germany existed a satisfactory answer was still lacking. General Hertzog contended that the Union had entered the war for the sake of Britain and not because of any injustice done to the Union by Germany. The reason for the Union's participation in the war should most earnestly and diligently be investigated, because to continue a war for which there was no justification, was "proof of our barbarity and a crime against all civilised people."

Utterances of British statesmen justified war on the assumption that Germany was out to gain world domination. "I emphasised to Britain in 1935 and 1937," said General Hertzog, "how unfounded and unjust that accusation was, in view of the effort of the head of the German State to restore German unity and territory and authority so scandalously destroyed by the Treaty of Versailles."

HOW GERMANY MUST BE TREATED

General Hertzog added that he had emphasised that if Europe desired a lasting peace Germany must be treated by the Great Powers as their equal, with restoration of her territories.

Unhappily, a satisfactory solution of these intolerable conditions had not been found, and the German people had taken matters into their own hands. People might accuse Hitler of acting hastily, unintelligently or dictatorially, but to accuse him of a desire for world domination was an untruth, of which no one who wished to be faithful to facts should be guilty. Consequently, this could not be the real reason for war, and it must hide something else.

The baseness of the charge against Hitler and the German people was still more apparent in the rejection of Hitler's offer—that, having nothing more to obtain by war, he was willing to discuss peace terms. He asked the Prime

(Continued in Page 8, Column 6.)

AMERICA AND JAPAN

TREATY EXPIRES ON FRIDAY

THREAT TO FUTURE TRADE RELATIONS

WASHINGTON, Tuesday.

THE United States Department to-night informed the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Kensuke Horinouchi, that future commercial relations between America and Japan, after the expiry of their commercial treaty next Friday, would depend on Japan's attitude to the rights of Americans in China.

The State Department, in answering questions by Mr. Horinouchi to-day, was understood to have refused to agree to Japan's suggestion that the two countries should exchange Notes defining the status of their trade relations in the future.

The Ambassador was informed that after January 26th Japanese merchants now doing business in the United States would be regarded as temporary alien visitors, instead of "treaty merchants."

He was also told that expiration of the treaty would not in itself cause any change in Japanese-American trade relations."

THE BURDEN

Actually the United States has the power to decline to renew the treaty.

This would impose what has been described as an intolerable burden on Japan in the shape of greatly increased United States port taxes on Japan's colossal purchases of American war materials and duties on Japanese exports to the United States.—(Associated Press.)

The course of commercial relations between the United States and Japan after the expiration of the present treaty on Friday will depend on Japan's attitude to the rights of Americans in China, states Reuter.

This statement was made to Mr. Horinouchi (the Japanese Ambassador in Washington) by Mr. Berle (Assistant Secretary of State) in the State Department to-day.

DEVELOPMENTS IN FAR EAST

In an interview lasting half-an-hour Mr. Berle told Mr. Horinouchi, in reply to questions put by him, that the expiration of the treaty did not of itself imply any changes in import duties and tonnage rates. Further commercial relations would, however, depend on developments in the Far East.

Japan's suggestions for an exchange of Notes defining the status of trade relations between the two countries must, Mr. Berle said, be held open.

Regarding the status of Japanese merchants now carrying on business in the United States under the provisions of the expiring treaty, Mr. Berle said that such aliens "may be permitted to qualify as visitors, temporarily admitted for business or pleasure."

FROM "THE TIMES"

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.)

MORE FOR PENSIONS

The Times remarks editorially to-day:—A fair valuation of the concession to old age pensioners, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced yesterday, must take account of the circumstances of the time. It is not neessary to dilate on the immense responsibilities and burdens of the Treasury, both now and for years to come. In every possible direction economy must be practised, so that essential expenditure may be directed wisely and effectively. Nevertheless, there are a few objects on which additional expenditure, though having no direct relation to the prosecution of the war, is thoroughly justified. The Government have decided that old age pensions require sympathetic consideration, and that pensioners who are in need should be given additional help. In arriving at this conclusion the Government will carry with them the ready assent of the community.

The next point for decision is whether the old age pension ought to be by itself without discrimination, a sufficient means of support, or whether such part of the provision for age as is not made by the contributory and non-contributory pension schemes should be a supplementary allotment related to the financial state of the individual. To meet the first requirement a flat rate addition of not less than five shillings a week would have to be made to the ten shillings now paid. The cost would be about £39,000,000 a year, and would rise to £46,000,000 in ten years' time. Regard for the country's financial necessities and the taxpayers' heavy liabilities has led the Government to reject that proposal, and to put forward a plan by which pensioners who, lacking other resources, are in need, will receive supplementary allowances from a central fund. That there is need is attested by the £5,250,000 a year which old age pensioners were receiving as relief from local poor law authorities a year ago, and the amount may well have increased because of the higher cost of living. In future the second resource of the old age pensioner will not be the poor law, but a new central authority, incorporating the Unemployment Assistance Board, which will have an enlarged title to correspond with its wider duties.

BATTLE ON 50-MILE FRONT

Russians Supported by Artillery and Tanks

THREAT TO THE MANNERHEIM LINE

Finns Said To Be Inflicting Terrible Punishment

ATTACKING in mass formation, strongly supported by artillery and tanks, the Russians are pressing their new onslaught on the 50-mile front, stretching north-east of Lake Ladoga to the frontier, and this sector threatens to become of vital importance.

HEAVY LOSSES REPORTED

If the Soviet Army succeeded in breaking through (which seems very unlikely at present), it would be able to sweep round Lake Ladoga and take the Mannerheim line in the rear.

Last night's Finnish communiqué, however, says that the Finns are beating back the assault with heavy losses.

The 1,000 casualties mentioned in the communiqué as having occurred at Kollanjoki alone is some indication of the size of the effort the Russians are now making.

PRESSURE ON "MANNERHEIM LINE"

A further frontal attack on the Mannerheim line, between Summa and Muolajaervi, appears to have been a failure.

The communiqué also mentions lively sea patrol activity on the flanks of the land front. This almost certainly refers to naval action in the Gulf of Finland against the Karelian Isthmus.

Finnish coastal batteries are said to have bombed land objectives. These batteries are probably at Koivisto, on the South coast of the Isthmus. They have more than once been used with effect to ward off Russian attempts to get round the southern corner of the Mannerheim line.

It can be assumed that the Finns are using in this new battle the tactics they so successfully employed at Suomussalmi and elsewhere: the Russians advance in great mass, and the Finns retreat, only to bite into the enemy's flanks and cut his communications.

The method is that which Hannibal used at Cannae, and it is the classical German strategy.

Members of the British Legation, who are living in a villa in the forest outside Helsinki, heard loud explosions in the neighbourhood last afternoon, after Soviet bombers had passed overhead, states a Press Association Foreign Special Helsinki telegram.

Mr. Snow, the British Minister, has been living in his house in the woods, some distance from the country premises of the legation, ever since the beginning of the war.

The bombers were seen during an air raid alarm in Helsinki lasting from 2.30 to 3 p.m. No planes were seen over the city itself.

The weather was overcast and cold, but the Russians seem to be flying more readily in bad weather now than they did at the beginning of the war. They are also beginning to fly at night.

RUSSIAN NIGHT RAIDS

An official announcement yesterday said that in the night of Sunday to Monday they carried out a number of night raids in North Finland.

Flying activity yesterday, however, was relatively slight, about 400 bombs being dropped on ten different centres. One result of the daily raids and alarms which interfere with the normal life of the cities has been that a large part of the population is compelled to do without a hot meal at lunch.

Yesterday the papers published an official warning that "sandwiches are not enough."

"Every citizen must see to it that he gets at least one hot meal a day in order that the nation's health should not suffer. There are plenty of meat and potatoes available in Finland," it is stated.

SOVIET LOSSES

Red troops desperately trying to break through the Finnish defenders north-east of Lake Ladoga are taking terrific punishment, states an Associated Press Helsinki telegram.

The official Finnish *communiqué* to-night indicated that Russian casualties are amounting to thousands.

Meanwhile reports from Riga, published in Helsinki, said that the Soviet Baltic Fleet had taken heavy punishment in the first two months of the war.

It was claimed that the Russians had lost three destroyers, a battleship, a number of auxiliary vessels, two submarines, and four minesweepers.

The battleship, October Revolution, was in port after being damaged, and the cruiser, Kirov, was out of commission, it was added.

WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS UNITE

Bombing by the Soviet Air Force in Finland is having some effect in bringing workers and employers closer together in a common effort for defence, states an Associated Press Helsinki telegram.

It was announced on Monday night that negotiations between the Central Executive of the Finnish trade unions and the corresponding organisation of Finnish employers has led to the conclusion of an agreement, whereby these two organisations "affirm the importance of voluntary organised activity for the community at large, and agree to negotiate in mutual confidence with regard to all questions arising between them in a spirit of joint understanding."

The Finnish Minister for Labour, A. A. Fagerholm, welcomed the agreement, which, he said, meant that the war had helped to bring employers' and workers' organisations together.

"It is one of the most practical proofs of the nation's ability to unite its forces in time of peril," he said.

Foreign observers familiar with the labour and political situation in Finland pointed out that employers hitherto had been reluctant to enter into such an agreement.

Mr. Gilbert W. Hodge has been transferred from the South Midland district, Reading, to the Belfast telephone area, to act as chief engineer, *vice* Captain M. C. Cooper, who is on military service.

THE BALTIC COAST

AND RUMANIAN FRONTIER

GERMAN TROOPS MASSING

PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

PARIS, Tuesday.

DETAILS concerning German troop concentrations on the Baltic coast, the Rumanian frontier and the Western frontier, stretching from Coblenz to the North Sea, were released for publication here to-night.

Large concentrations of German troops on the Baltic coast, between the Elbe and the Oder, it is stated, are clearly directed against the Scandinavian countries, especially Sweden.

In this area the concentrations are especially large east of Kiel, and coincide with the calling up of many sailors in that region.

It is also learnt here that German troops have been carrying out frequent training exercises for embarking and disembarking at Kiel, Warnemunde, and Sasnitz, on the Island of Rugen. The two last-named ports are stations for the ferry-boat service which links Germany to Denmark and Sweden.

THE RUMANIAN FRONTIER

These troops have been concentrated in this region for some weeks, but little has been said about them in Paris until now.

Another concentration of troops has been formed more recently near the Rumanian frontier. The Germans state that the troops are there to safeguard the railway, but it is certain that the number of German troops which the Russians have allowed to penetrate into Galicia is far greater than those necessary for guarding a single railway.

The German threat to Rumania is accentuated, it is stated here, by the existence of a large concentration of Soviet troops along the Dniester to the Black Sea.

WESTERN FRONTIER

The largest concentration of German troops is on the western frontier from Coblenz to the North Sea.

The left wing of this army (or group of armies) rests on Trier and the valley of the Lower Moselle.

The centre, in which the largest concentrations seems to be massed, is in the region of Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), while the right wing, which consists of shock troops and special units for advancing over ground cut by floods and canals, stretches along the Dutch frontier, from the Ruhr to the mouth of the River Ems in the North Sea.

The Rajah of Sarawak (Sir Charles Vyner Brooke) has issued a proclamation depriving his nephew, Mr. Anthony Brooke, of the title of "Rajah Muda" (Crown Prince). The proclamation says:—"It appears to the Rajah that Mr. Anthony Brooke is not yet fitted to exercise the responsibilities of the high position, and all authority and powers vested in Mr. Anthony Brooke by proclamation in March last year are hereby derogated and brought to an end from January 17."

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WORDS OF PADEREWSKI

Audience in Tears

"POLAND WILL NOT PERISH"

PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL TELEGRAM

PARIS, Tuesday.

M. PADEREWSKI, 79-year-old statesman and musician, was elected President-Speaker of Poland's Provisional Parliament, the National Council of the Polish Republic, which held its first meeting here to-day in the richly gilded and orhate Louis XV. ballroom of the Polish Embassy.

M. Paderewski's appearance today was in sad contrast to his vigorous speeches and upright carriage at the meeting of the Polish Diet after the last war; those who remembered that occasion remarked.

He moved slowly and feebly, and was assisted into the Presidential chair. It was noticed that he used his left hand for almost every purpose.

But, despite his age and his physical weakness, M. Paderewski retained his power to move his hearers. Although he read his speech in quiet and almost feeble tones, by the time he finished there were tears in the eyes of members of the National Council, and the only woman member was crying quietly.

THE VISION

"Poland is immortal. We shall deliver her from her captivity and raise her up from her ruins. Our army, after having won the final victory beside the Allied armies of France and Great Britain, will re-enter our country, its flags flying, and bringing on the point of its bayonets liberty to our oppressed brothers."

M. Paderewski emphasised that the Council drew its powers from the people of Poland.

Speaking of the final victory, he said: "We are not fighting for a Poland which shall be aristocratic, peasant, of the workers, capitalist or socialist, but for a Poland which shall be whole, unique great and independent, mother of her faithful children, that Poland which our great mystics have dreamed of and prophesied.

"Do not let us talk now of the *régime* which our delivered land will choose. It must be adapted to conditions which will arise in Europe after the conclusion of a victorious peace."

He expressed the view that recent Governments had been largely responsible for the fate of Poland, and urged that these misfortunes should be a lesson.

His last words addressed to the Poles now suffering from German barbarities in Poland, were: "Martyred brothers, Poland will not perish. She will live eternally, powerful and glorious for you, for us, and for all humanity."

In the room in which Parliament met an altar had been erected before which the members solemnly took the oath. Behind the altar was a painting representing an iron of the miraculous image of the Virgin of Vilna. The meeting began with a Mass, said amid the whirring of ciné-cameras.

SYMPATHY WITH FINLAND

The first action of the Council, which has been set up owing to the impossibility of having a normally elected Parliament during the German occupation, was to express sympathy with Finland.

Mme. Zofjazaleska, the woman member, wore a blue costume cut on severely military lines.

M. Racziewicz, President of the Polish Republic, explained the aims of the Council.

They were:—

1. To enable the President of the Government to benefit by the advice of a group of citizens qualified to examine the problems;

2. To have a body whose opinion should be a criterium of the Government's policy, and

3. To provide a forum for the Government when it desired to give its statements special significance.

"With France and Britain," said M. Racziewicz, "we are deeply convinced that the sacrifices of this war which has been imposed upon us by the rapacity and measureless ambition of German and Russian barbarisms, both imbued with the pagan spirit, will only be fruitful and justified if the peace which follows this war is a durable peace.

"Peace must be guaranteed in such a way," M. Racziewicz continued, "that Berlin and Moscow, the two sole instigators of aggression in Europe, cannot threaten it."

THE TASK

The President stressed that the most important and urgent task of the Council was the examination of guarantees principally concerning frontiers and the political, ethnical and economic consequences of the war to Poland and neighbouring States.

The National Council consists of 24 members, but so far only 19 have been appointed. The five seats are being left vacant for prominent Poles who may still succeed in getting out of Poland.

250 MINERS ON STAY-IN STRIKE

DEMAND DELEGATE'S REINSTATEMENT

About 250 miners at Upton Colliery, near South Elmsall, Yorks, yesterday began a stay-in strike—the first in the history of the Yorks coalfield—in an effort to secure reinstatement of a dismissed colleague.

Last night, over twelve hours after descending the mine, they were still below ground, and were reported to be spending their time singing or playing cards and dominoes.

At the colliery offices last night it was stated that there were originally 220 stay-in strikers, about 50 of whom had come out of the pit, but a man who left the shaft declared that 352 were still there.

Mr. G. A. Hall and Mr. W. E. Jones, president and general secretary respectively of the Yorks Mineworkers' Association, went down the pit last night and tried to persuade the men to come out.

They were given a stormy reception, the men stating that they would not leave the pit until the management had agreed to reinstate Mr. Joe Quinn, branch delegate, about whose dismissal for an alleged breach of the Mines Act the trouble had arisen.

Police last night prevented women from taking food into the pit yard. Men who came out of the pit alleged that the strikers had been boarded off, and none of their friends could get food to them.

The colliery, which employs 2,300 men, belongs to Messrs. Dorman, Long and Co., Ltd. The shaft is 700 yards deep.

G.S. RAILWAYS (Lady Clerks)—Next Exam. March, 1940. Oral & Postal Classes.—SKERRY'S COLLEGE, 76 Stephen's Green. —(Advt.)

AMERICAN SECURITY ZONE

FRANCE REPLIES TO THE REPUBLICS

ALLIED WARSHIPS WILL CHASE GERMANS

THE French Government to-night issued a statement affirming that French and British warships finding themselves in the 300-mile American security zone would counter-attack any German ships they met and fire on them, says an Associated Press message from Paris last night.

"No one can ask that we renounce that right," the statement said, adding that if the American Governments wished to see the security zone become a reality, each one of them must give a "satisfying assurance" to France that Germany would not send either warships or supply ships into the zone.

UN-NEUTRAL SERVICE

The French also demanded that any American Government in whose ports German ships have taken refuge should adopt "efficacious and proper measures" to see that German vessels stay where they are.

It was declared that the American Governments seem not to have undertaken to control "un-neutral service," particularly by radio, in the large security zone, and that the French Navy would continue to warn ships when they intercepted enemy messages.

France believes that a final adoption of the neutrality zone plan might be worked out on that basis, provided that all belligerent States adopted the proposals.

The statement issued in the name of the French Government was termed "The French reply to the Panamanian President's communication of December 23."

France, it was said, is "sympathetic" to the general idea of a neutrality zone, but meanwhile "conserves the full exercise of her belligerent rights."

THE REPUBLICS' PROTEST

Twenty-one American republics protested to Britain, France and Germany on December 24 against the naval engagement between the Graf Spee and three British cruisers in the safety zone." This 300-mile safety zone was agreed upon by the American republics at a conference at Panama as a means of keeping the war from the shores of the American Continent.

Britain replied on January 15 that the lack of safeguards might make the zone the cause of friction with the Allies. Britain demanded extensive precautions to prevent the zone becoming a "vast sanctuary for German warships."

It added that without these safeguards the zone might bring the war nearer the American coast.

Like France, Britain reserved full belligerent rights unfil the zone scheme can "operate satisfactorily."

GOEBBELS AND THE GERMAN ADMIRALTY

FACTS ABOUT NAVAL RADIO ANNOUNCEMENTS

PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL

This morning's news that H.M. trawler Valdora is overdu was broadcast by the German wireless in its evening news bulletin, says the Press Association Radio Correspondent last night.

The spokesman refrained from comment, simply quoting the bare facts in the same words as the British Admiralty.

This more sober way of announcing news of a British naval loss has been a practice of the German radio for some time past. Since it contrasts with the boastful way in which military announcements are made on the Reich wireless the conclusions may, perhaps, be drawn that for some time past the High Command of the German Navy has assumed full power over the publicity given to events in this sphere.

This may be a result of the clumsy handling of the Graf Spee affair by Dr. Goebbels and his Department.

The only deviation from this practice, which apparently Dr. Goebbels is allowed, consists in the playing of the tune "We are sailing against England, as was done after the recent radio announcement to Germany of the loss of the destroyer Grenville.

59,000 TONS OF SHIPPING

LOSSES IN EIGHT DAYS

It was stated authoritatively in London yesterday that sinkings due to enemy action for eight days, ending midnight, January 21, were four British ships, of 23,843 tons, and eleven neutral ships, representing 35,245 tons, making the total of fifteen ships, with a tonnage of 59,088 tons.

Up to January 17 the number of British, Allied and neutral ships escorted in British convoys was 6,872, with a loss of fourteen vessels, a percentage of 1 in 500.

During the week ending January 21 Germany lost three merchant ships.

The Albert Janus (1,598 tons) was intercepted by a French warship off Finisterre on January 15, and scuttled herself.

The August Thyssen (2,342 tons) is reported to have struck a Swedish mine off Stockholm and sunk.

The Phaedra (619 tons) was captured by a British warship and brought into a coast port.

A German High Command *communiqué* states:—"The German Navy has been conducting successful merchant warfare in the North Sea, the Baltic and the Atlantic during recent weeks. German minesweepers and patrol boats are continuing their activities systematically."—Press Association War Special.

Two Norwegian steamers, the Pluto (1,598 tons) and the Mauritia (1,569 tons), and a British steamer are reported to have been sunk off the British coast, said the German wireless last night.

FRENCH DEPUTIES TO VISIT LONDON

JOINT COMMITTEE AS SYMBOL OF UNITY

FROM PRESS ASSOCIATION LOBBY CORRESPONDENT.

A party of French Deputies, headed by M. Yvon Delbos, former Foreign Minister and Minister of Education in the French Government, will arrive in England on Saturday on a visit to their colleagues of the House of Commons. This is a return visit for that paid to France in October last by a delegation of British M.P.s representing the officers of the Anglo-French Committee of the House of Commons, and headed by Brigadier-General Spears.

As a result of the October visit it was decided to recommend that the Franco-British Committee in Paris and the Anglo-French Committee in London should fuse and sit as one joint body as a symbol of the close partnership of the British and French Democracies.

This has been unanimously approved by both committees, and M. Delbos has accepted the Presidency of the joint body. Over 300 M.P.s of all parties are on the committee.

The programme for the French visit will include conferences beginning on Sunday between the visitors and members of Parliament, visits to a naval establishment and Air Force units and the Canadian Division, a dinner at which Mr. Anthony Eden Dominions Secretary, and one of the vice-presidents of the British Committee will preside, and a further dinner at the House of Commons next Tuesday, when Deputies will be able to meet British Parliamentary colleagues.

CHECKING PRICE RISES

ECONOMIC WARNING BY LORD STAMP

EXPORTS RECOVERY NOT YET ENOUGH

DIFFICULTIES in the way of preventing price increases were plainly stated by Lord Stamp, Economic Adviser to the British Government, speaking in the House of Lords last night.

His further declared that the increase in their export trade was not yet enough for the task before them.

"Any general policy of subsidising rising prices from the Treasury," he said, would be nothing better than trying to lift ourselves by our own boot-strings."

A WORLD RISE

There had been a general world rise in prices, and in Britain they also had special domestic factors. One was the altered value of sterling, which by itself would tend to make their imports 14 per cent. higher in sterling prices.

Then there was the cost of shipping, caused by longer voyages, more difficult handling, and insurance, due to shipping losses. What was really remarkable was not that they were nine points ahead of America in this rise, but that the relative difference was not much greater.

He would be the last to want to depress the standard of life of large numbers of their peoples.

"Whatever we may do to meet this difficult situation, that broad standard of life is settled, not by money factors at all, but by the total quantity of actual goods that we can get into the country."

IMPORTANCE OF IMPORTS

If voyages took longer, and foreign exchange resources were limited, while priority had to be given to materials for war purposes, the quantity of goods in the country could not be as great as it was, and no amount of juggling and manipulating of prices and wages could alter that quantity. Any monetary attempt to suggest that there was more would lead to the spiral of inflation.

The ultimate standard of life of the country depended on the extent to which they could keep imports freely coming in, and even then, having regard to the shipping and exchange positions, there must be severe restriction of total consumption.

"Although we are congratulating ourselves upon some recovery in export trade, it is by no means adequate to the task before us.

TRADE-BALANCE CONSCIOUS

"The difference between the two figures shows a worsening of 41 per cent. compared with the corresponding period." That figure could not be indefinitely met out of reserves of foreign exchange, gold holdings and securities.

"Everybody must become export-trade-balance-conscious." The export situation required most careful consideration. They must not be deceived by the recent welcome improvement, but "set our faces sternly against all fallacious and pleasant-looking remedies, which ultimately enter into export coats and deprive us of the very means by which the nation can live and win the war."

The debate had been initiated by Viscount Elibank, who drew attention to the rise in the cost of raw materials, commodities and wages.

The "vicious spiral" had started, he declared.

He suggested that the wages must be controlled as well as other factors, and that District Wages Regulations Boards on the lines of Price Regulation Boards, should be set up.

THE WOOL CONTROL

Dealing with the price of wool, he urged the Government to inquire into the *personnel* of the Wool Control and its operations. It was alleged in Scotland and Yorkshire, he said, that the control was very much in the interests of Bradford, where its headquarters were situated, and that Scotland and other interests in Yorkshire were getting "a raw deal."

Lord Strabolgi, for the Labour Peers, declared that District Wages Boards would never be accepted by the T.U.C. or the unions.

Lord Templemore, for the Government, stated that the Wool Control was supervised by a leading man in the industry.

There had been no increase in the retail food price index between December 1st and January 1st.

THE WAR AT SEA

U.S. REPRESENTATIONS TO BRITAIN

PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday.

While no comment has yet been made on the American *aide memoire* protesting against the treatment which the British authorities are according United States shipping in the Mediterranean area, the newspapers play up the American demand that such delays as the detention of United States ships at Gibraltar three times as long as Italian ships should cease.

They also stress other complaints against Britain, like the interference with the mail, the forcing of American ships into war zones, the blockading of German exports, and the cessation of tobacco and food purchases in America.

So far as shipping delays are concerned, the American *amour propre* appears to have been offended by alleged discrimination against American ships as compared with Italian, but on the subject of trade there is a tendency in some sections of the Press to proceed calmly.

THE FROST GOES

THAW ALL OVER COUNTRY

The eagerly-awaited thaw set in yesterday morning quite unexpectedly, since the temperature had remained considerably below freezing point during the night. Householders in many towns waited anxiously throughout the day to find how many pipes had been burst by the continued frost.

Many Dubliners seized the chance to obtain what may be the last day's skating for the time being, and the Zoo pond once more proved popular, though a gradual accumulation of water on the surface of the ice made matters very difficult for beginners.

Mr. T. Hempenstall told an *Irish Times* representative last night that the temperature was continuing well over freezing point, and that the wind was still in the South-West—a satisfactory quarter for those who hope that the thaw will be permanent.

CO-ORDINATING ALLIED BUYING IN U.S.

PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.

NEW YORK, Tuesday.

All the major policies of both British and French purchasing commissions in the United States will be subject to the direction of a new Anglo-French Purchasing Board established to co-ordinate allied purchasing operations, it was announced to-day.

ANTI-BRITISH AGITATION

JAPAN VERY INDIGNANT

CALL FOR RETURN OF SEIZED GERMANS

A FRESH anti-British campaign is threatened in Japan as a sequel to the action of the British cruiser, which on Sunday stopped the Japanese liner Asama Maru and removed twenty-one German seamen passengers of military age, says a Press Association War Special from Tokyo yesterday.

Four members of the Tokyo Municipal Council, who were responsible for the organisation of the anti-British drive last summer, to-day called a meeting to discuss plans for mobilising Tokyo's citizens in a protest campaign.

Great indignation has been aroused throughout the country. All day long the Press and political organisations have been publishing protests calling upon the Government to adopt a firm attitude towards the British Government, and hinting that the incident may have unpleasant repercussions on Anglo-Japanese relations.

SEAMEN'S RESOLUTION

An emergency conference of Executive members of the Japanese Seamen's Union at Kobe to-day passed a resolution denouncing Captain Watanabe, skipper of the Asama Maru, for "betraying the seamanship of Japan by meekly yielding to the demand of the British warship for the surrender of 21 unarmed German passengers."

A written demand that the British authorities should surrender to the Japanese Government the 21 German sailors taken from the Asama Maru, and tender their apologies for the incident, was taken to the British Embassy to-day by members of the Tohokai minority group.

The group had planned to march to the Embassy *en route*, but the police refused to allow this.

AMBASSADOR AT FOREIGN OFFICE

The Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Arita, invited Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador, to the Foreign Office to-night, and made further representations on the incident. He requested the British Government not to repeat their "disagreeable action" in regard to several Japanese vessels which are expected to arrive at Yokohama shortly from United States and Mexican ports.

The owners of one of these, the Ginyo Maru, it is learned, have informed the Navy Office that 30 Germans are aboard and the Navy Office is stated to have promised to take "appropriate measures."

Mr. Arita, according to Domei, asked Sir Robert Craigie to inform his Government of Japan's intention. Sir Robert promised to do so.

CABINET'S DECISION

Well-informed Japanese circles believe that Mr. Tani, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, in handing the Japanese protest to Sir Robert Craigie last night suggested that Great Britain should voluntarily return the 21 Germans to Japan. Otherwise he is reported to have declared the Japanese Government would be compelled to invoke the right which it had reserved and formally demand the Germans surrender.

The Japanese Cabinet, at a meeting this morning, is said to have unanimously upheld the action taken by the Foreign Office.

At a meeting to-day of the senior members of the Minseito Party—the largest political party in Japan—the view was expressed that the Japanese Government should adopt a strong attitude in regard to the incident.

This view is in the main supported by the newspapers, which bitterly criticise the British cruiser's action.

ANOTHER VATICAN BROADCAST

NAZI OPPRESSION OF CATHOLICS

New details of Nazi oppression of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland were given on the Vatican radio last night.

The majority of the priests, said the announcer, have been imprisoned, put into concentration camps, or deported to Germany, where they have to undergo forced labour. Half the churches have been closed, while even in those which still remain open Services may only be held between 9 and 11 o'clock on Sunday mornings.

At Gniezno troops have been billeted in the Clerical College. The Church of Mary Magdalene in Posna now is being converted into a music-hall.

In the same town a Nazi police school has been housed in the Episcopal College, and all statues of saints in the village have been demolished.

Poles have been forbidden to pray at roadside shrines, many of which have been destroyed.—(Reuter.)

PERSECUTION OF POLES

VATICAN CITY, Tuesday.

The Holy See's account of "horror and inexcusable excesses" inflicted on Poles under German rule, broadcast last night in Italian and English, was put on the air in German to-night by the Vatican State wireless station.

The account, which was broadcast also in Portuguese, and re-broadcast in English, was stated by Polish sources to be based on reports made to the Vatican by Cardinal Hlond, Primate of Poland.

The broadcast said that conditions in Poland were "an open thrust at the heart of the Pope."

Bad as were conditions in Soviet occupied territory, "even more violent and persistent is the assault on elementary justice and decency in that part of prostrate Poland which has fallen to German administration," it went on.

The richest part of Poland had been "unceremoniously stolen" from its rightful proprietors, who were being "packed off in foul-smelling trains."

"A system of inferior deportation and ignominy is being organised in the depths of one of Europe's severest winters on principles and by methods that can be described only as brutal," the speaker continued.

He said 70 per cent. of the Polish population faced starvation; that Poles and Jews were being herded into separate ghettoes, and that food reserves were being stripped from Poland to replenish German stores.

"The crowning iniquity," the broadcast said, was the "cynical suppression of all but the merest suggestion of religious worship."—(Associated Press.)

HERTZOG'S SPEECH

(Continued from Page 7, Column 4.)

Minister whether he had been consulted by Britain on the German peace offer, and what his answer was.

CASE OF POLAND

General Hertzog described as absurd the demand for the return of Poland to the Poles when half of it was in the possession of Russia, and not a word was said about restitution of the Russian part.

Had proper consideration been given to the real reasons for the war—namely, the presence of a war party against Germany, "with knee on the chest and sword at the throat, as was the case at Versailles?" Is this what young South Africa is called upon to support? General Hertzog asked, "this carrying on of war against Germany and the German people, which is nothing other than crime, by which international murder and robbery is elevated to and legalised as a national virtue."

The declaration of war, General Hertzog concluded, was the greatest blunder ever committed by a responsible South African statesman, and it made the Union sink to the level of a vassal State of Europe.

Consequently it was the duty of the House to do all in its power to moderate and resist the evil consequences of a false step.

General Hertzog said that he enjoyed the consolation of knowing that before the end of his political career he had honestly and earnestly endeavoured to save his beloved South Africa from downfall and dishonour.

General Hertzog resumed his seat amid subdued Nationalist cheers.

GENERAL SMUTS'S REPLY

General Smuts rose at once to reply. He declared that General Hertzog's speech was one of the most amazing he had ever heard. He doubted whether a similar situation could be found anywhere else in the world. With South Africa at war, the leader of the Opposition and former Prime Minister had not a word to say in support of his own country, but presented the case for the enemy. It was an unique spectacle.

The spirit of General Hertzog's speech, he said, was much the same as that which was made on September 4th, but to-day he went to the extreme in justifying the enemy completely. There was no criticism of the enemy, but criticism was reserved for his own country and her allies. (Cheers.) "The speech reads like a chapter from 'Mein Kampf,' and is a sad spectacle," said General Smuts, amid laughter.

COMPLETE DISTORTION OF FACTS

The Prime Minister said with emphasis that the presentation of the case by the leader of the Opposition was a complete distortion of the facts. The fact was that Germany started the war. (This statement was greeted with Nationalist cries of protest.)

The Prime Minister maintained that the unjustified and overwhelming attack on Poland by Germany caused the war, and he drew loud cheers when he said that the facts were precisely contrary to General Hertzog's proposition.

Herr Hitler's peace offers were—"I am ready to discuss peace terms, but you are not to say a word about Poland. Poland remains a question between myself and Russia."

A "DANGEROUS" BLOT

"I am not here to defend Versailles," General Smuts continued. "It was dead before 1938. What I and others objected to in the treaty had disappeared before the end of 1938. Versailles should not be the excuse for the domineering policy of Herr Hitler during the last few years. Versailles has ceased to be a blot on Europe. Herr Hitler is a blot far more dangerous than Versailles. Something quite new has appeared in the same spirit of the bully and the extermination of the small man, and that is the spirit which has given rise to the war now raging.

General Smuts, addressing General Hertzog, asserted that Parliament had decided on war, and, although the Leader of the Opposition said that he would abide by Parliament's decision, he was, in fact, belittling the Union and its institutions in the eyes of the world. But the Government had gone ahead. Predictions of grave unrest had been falsified, and there was growing support for the Government. He was thankful that the situation was now so satisfactory.

Continuing, General Smuts said that it affected the honour of a people when a leader like General Hertzog gave such dishonourable counsel to the country.

NEED FOR ALLIANCE

They must be very careful in the world in which they were living. Small independent States no longer had any security, and to-day they had power, politics and an uncertainty of conditions which was very dangerous for small States. The small South American Republics sheltered behind the United States. In Europe how many small States had disappeared in recent years? How many were in danger of disappearing soon? In alliance and in the Commonwealth South Africa had security. Acting on General Hertzog's advice, their security would end.

PREMIER'S AMENDMENT

The Prime Minister moved the following amendment:—

"Considering that the present war was begun by Germany and carried out with a brutal disregard of international law and humanity, and considering that the House, of its own free will and in the exercise of its sovereign rights, resolved, on September 4th, that it was in the interests of the Union that relations with Germany should be severed; and considering, finally, that, while the House and the South African nation desires peace and wishes to co-operate in the restoration of peace without losing its honour and sacrificing its vital interests, it reaffirms, and continues to abide by, the resolution of September 4th." (Loud cheers.)

MR. PIROW'S APPEAL

Mr. Pirow (former Minister of Defence, and one of General Hertzog's supporters) asked for a Select Committee to inquire into the "slander campaign" which had caused him to be regarded with the greatest suspicion in the entire country. He appealed to the Prime Minister to specify his charges. He retained his opinion that white civilisation north of the Union would receive a great deal of help if in danger.

Mr. Blackwell (the member for Kensington, Transvaal) read a letter from Lord Francis Scott, a member of the Executive Council of Kenya Colony, saying that Mr. Pirow had promised to help Kenya in case of danger, and had specified the despatch of three hundred aeroplanes. Mr. Pirow, he said, had authorised Lord Francis Scott to convey this to the Kenya Government. Both Mr. Pirow and General Hertzog had last year given the impression to members that the Union had a common defence policy with Britain.

The debate was adjourned.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Dublin, Lower Ingsing street (a branch church of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.). Services—Sunday, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School, 11.30 a.m. Wednesday, Testimony Meeting, 8 p.m. Christian Science Reading Room (same address) open daily from 12 noon.

MR. LEMASS'S SPEECH

(Continued from Page 7, Column 2.)

improvement in existing conditions could be made. At the same time it is necessary to ensure that every penny brought into the National Exchequer was wisely spent. An economy committee had already been established, which, dealing mainly with matters of policy, submitted many important recommendations to the Government.

The Government would welcome the assistance of citizens who could suggest methods of preventing waste.

PRICES OF COMMODITIES

No increases in prices of commodities of general consumption had taken place which had not been considered justifiable by skilled accountants, employed by the Government, who had examined the books of the firms concerned, and gone in great detail into all the costs. That was particularly the case in respect of flour, about which many irresponsible statements sometimes appeared in the Press. The price of flour was under constant examination by the Prices Branch of the Department of Supplies. There was a Controller of Flour appointed by the Government, who controlled every detail of its cost. So far as it was humanly possible to secure, steps had been taken to prevent any element of undue profit at any stage from the purchase of wheat to the sale of the loaf. A comparison between the fixed maximum price chargeable for flour here with the list prices for flour quoted in English papers was unfair and misleading. In the first place, flour could not be purchased in England at the prices quoted in the papers. In the second place, the actual price of flour in England was subsidised by the British Government.

"We could not purchase the wheat required to make a sack of flour at the price the English are selling the manufactured article to their own consumers." The increases which have taken place in flour prices were due solely to increases in the price of imported wheats, and to no other cause whatever.

FORTUNATE COUNTRY

There was no country in Europe which was better off than they. Many of them, even among the neutrals, were living in constant danger of invasion, forced to maintain huge armaments. To the extent that the war had damaged Eire's national economy, they could repair it again by energy and hard work. Their economic objective, in war or in peace, however it might be expressed in terms of production or organisation, was the reduction and final abolition of unemployment. If unemployment persisted their economic system could not survive, and did not deserve to survive. There were obviously major defects in their methods of commercial organisation or their financial system if they were unable to provide an adequate livelihood for every man willing to work. If within the limits of the present system they could not cope with unemployment then the system must be changed.

URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

A great number of their registered unemployed resided in rural areas. For them the hope of the future lay in the prosperity of agriculture. There were now grounds for believing that such prosperity was at hand, and that increased agricultural production and greater profits from farming would operate to reduce their rural unemployment. Unemployment in the cities was different, and war conditions tended to make it worse. The question was how work could be provided. It could be done

(a) by the financing by the State and local authorities of schemes expressly designed to relieve unemployment;

(b) by the encouragement of building activity;

(c) by the growth of industrial activity wherever and whenever possible;

(d) by the regulation, and, if possible, the reduction, of prices, taxes, rates, and so forth so as to facilitate the expansion of commercial activities.

The Government would do these things. In the doing of them it would be necessary to ensure that the resources of the whole State, material and financial, would be available and utilised most effectively for those purposes. There was no alternative to this course other than a complete re-casting of the whole system.

NO COALITION GOVERNMENT

"On occasions the suggestion is made that the circumstances now existing call for a Coalition Government. While the Government are at all times prepared to take any course which would serve a useful national purpose, it considers that a Coalition Government would, in present conditions, be worse than useless. A coalition arrangement would merely transfer to the Cabinet the controversies which now dominate the Dáil, and thereby make administration as difficult and as tedious as legislation now is. No Government can be effective unless all its members are united by a common objective and are agreed on the general principles of its policy. Fianna Fail has been trusted by the people to undertake their Government, and will continue to do so until the people themselves decree otherwise."

"NAZI TROOPS IN GALICIA"

GERMAN DENIAL

PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL TELEGRAM

BERLIN, Tuesday.

Official quarters here denounce as "pure inventions" reports that Russia has granted Germany the right to control the oil wells and railways of Galicia (Soviet-occupied Poland), and that German troops have already occupied certain areas in that region.

The report that 150 German military and technical advisers have been sent to Russia to assist the Soviet in conducting the war in Finland, and the consequent "increased activity" of the Russian Air Force, is likewise denied.

"The probable reason for these inventions," adds the official German News Agency, "is the desire to kill two birds with one stone—by scaring the countries in South Eastern Europe, and at the same time making them ready for sacrifices in favour of British imperialism."

MOUNTJOY OLD BOYS' DANCE

A big attendance is expected at the Metropole Ballroom on Saturday night next, when the Mountjoy School Old Boys' Association will hold its annual dance. This event always is one of the most popular in the Dublin season, because Mountjoy's Old Boys are to be found in every walk of the city's life, and they always turn up in force to support the annual ball.

This year the attendance ought to be particularly large, in view of the fact that the Irish Red Cross steeplechase is being held on Saturday at Leopardstown, and will attract numbers of visitors, not only from the country districts, but also from across the Channel.

Details have appeared in our advertising columns.

CORK CORPORATION SCENE

COVENTRY MURDER TRIAL PROTEST

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CORK, Tuesday.

Cork Corporation meeting to-night had to be adjourned following scenes which occurred when the Lord Mayor (Alderman J. Hickey, T.D.) refused to accept a resolution, moved by Alderman J. Allen, with regard to the Coventry murder appeal case in London. Alderman Allen's resolution was to the effect that they strongly protested against the unfair trial and pending execution of two Irishmen in England, and that they requested the Minister for External Affairs to take up the matter with the responsible Minister in England with a view to having the sentence remitted. In moving the resolution, he said that the two men had been sentenced because they loved their country. If England thought that by executing these men she would do anything but create bitter feelings in future, she was mistaken.

Lord Mayor—I think the least courtesy that ought to be extended to the Lord Mayor, or whoever is here, would be that he should be given a chance of discussing such a matter as this before it is brought before this Council. I am not agreeable to bringing this matter before the Council in the manner in which it has been brought.

Alderman Allen—As a public representative, this is the only avenue I have of voicing my opinion as an Irishman and a Corkman.

There was a great deal of noise in the Chamber as several members were attempting to address the Chair and Alderman Allen at the same time.

Lord Mayor—I am sure everybody else has just as strong feelings about anything effecting Irishmen as Alderman Allen, but this is a matter which was only announced this evening, and I don't think this is the most advisable place to have it raised at all.

Alderman Allen—If we don't deal with it at this meeting we won't have another meeting for a month, and then it will be too late.

Lord Mayor—If it is a question of necessity I am quite prepared to call a special meeting.

Mr. J. M. Buckley—That is good enough.

Lord Mayor—I am prepared to leave this matter in the hands of the people responsible for the Government of this country. I am not accepting that motion.

Alderman Allen—I am making a protest.

Mr. J. M. Buckley—You are looking for cheap popularity.

Lord Mayor—I hope the Press will use discretion in what they will publish of this.

Alderman R. S. Anthony—Touting for votes!

Alderman Allen then left the Council Chamber, and Alderman F. J. Daly said—In view of what has happened I think it should be compulsory on every member if they want to move in any matter to acquaint you of it beforehand.

Lord Mayor—Especially in a matter of such importance, which only appeared this evening. I don't want the Press or anybody else to think for a moment that I am objecting to the resolution, but there are proper channels through which such a matter can be dealt with, and I am prepared to leave it to the responsible authority to deal with it first.

As there was no quorum present the meeting ended, Alderman Daly remarking—"If anything ever put the Government in a position to go on with the abolition of Councils such as this, it is to-night's proceedings here."

ALLIES' ARMS PURCHASES

MR. ROOSEVELT'S ACTION

PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday.

It is announced that President Roosevelt has formed a special Government Committee to prevent conflicts arising over purchases of American military and naval supplies by foreign Governments.

The statement says the Committee is "charged with the duty of protecting the interests of the United States by preventing a conflict with the requirements of this country and its citizens in American markets."

Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed to act in a *liaison* capacity between the President and the Committee.

CHINA'S APPEAL TO FRIENDLY POWERS

"JAPANESE POLICY OF DOMINATION"

PRESS ASSOCIATION FOREIGN SPECIAL.

CHUNGKING, Tuesday.

General Chiang Kai-shek issued a "Message to Friendly Powers" to-day, declaring that peace terms alleged to have been agreed on recently between Japan and Mr. Wang-Ching-wei, the former Nationalist Leader, proves that Japan has not changed her policy of conquest. He appealed to these Powers to take positive measures to help China.

"The policy of Japan," the message states, "is clearly indicated as the complete military, political and economic domination of China, making her a Japanese protectorate in all but name."

GERMAN STEEL WORKS' BLAZE

WORKERS ARRESTED BY GESTAPO

A huge fire has been raging for thirty-six hours in the important German steel-works at Mazhuete, in Bavaria, according to a report from the German frontier quoted by the Paris Radio last night.

The rolling mills and furnaces have been completely destroyed, and the damage so far runs into millions of marks.

It is calculated that the plant will be out of action for two or three months.

The Gestapo has arrested a number of ex-trade union workers, it is added.

There was a fire at the same factory during the September crisis in 1938.—(Reuter.)

N.U.I. MATRICULATION — Pupils of ROSSE COLLEGE, 65 Stephen's Green, Dublin, gained 6 Successes at 1939 Exams. —(Advt.)

IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA

STRANGEST THING ABOUT THE COUNTRY

Speaking in the Central Catholic Library last evening on "Impressions of America," the Rev. Edward Leen C.S.Sp., M.A., described Americans as "a long-suffering patient people."

For decades back, he said, it had been the custom for men of letters to cross the Atlantic and assume the position of dispensers of enlightenment to the Americans. As a result they were courteously received and generally treated, but too often they repaid the hospitality extended to them by pandering to the natured and ill-advised restrictions of the American when they returned. The Americans rightly felt that that was unjust.

The vastness of American territory was reflected in the character of the people. There was a certain breadth of vision, a certain largeness of gesture, and a certain depth of generosity. From the viewpoint of architecture, there was little in America to impress, because there was a good deal that was copied and appeared foreign to the surroundings. Many homes, however, struck him as being spacious and airy, with wide-flung doors, a reflection of their splendid generosity. There was also a high barricading walls between neighbours.

A COMPLEX PLACE

"America," he confessed, "is very difficult to understand—a very complex place. I think that the Americans themselves find it difficult to understand, because their civilisation is not due principally to the civilisations brought there by emigrants from Europe, but had grown out of the War of Independence and the civil war. The Americans, I feel, have not yet discovered themselves, because, in some mistaken way, they are still are turned Eastward. They are not aware that the reason for the trade they are looking Eastward had completely disappeared, and that the time has come in the history to fix their eyes, not in the East, but in their own country."

Father Leen added that the most striking thing he found about America was that it was not strange at all.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

Commenting on the economic situation, the reverend lecturer stated that many people were starving in America in the midst of plenty, and the cause of the paralysis appeared to be the launching of a new economic system which made it extremely risky for a man to invest his capital in any way. As a result of the conditions, America was becoming a nursery in which the Communism had prospered exceedingly. From last August, but the day the German pact was signed the country was swept by an immense revulsion of feeling. The pact revealed the iniquities of Communism, and there was a strong feeling against it.

"I believe," said Father Leen, "that America is destined to play a large part in the reconstruction of the world."

Mr. W. T. Cosgrave, T.D., and Mr. Duhamel, Secretary to the French Legation, were among those present.

The Right Rev Mgr. Boylan, P.P., Dun Laoghaire, presided.

MOUNT STREET C

ELECTION OF OFFICE

At the weekly meeting of the Governors of Mount street Club, in accordance with the regulations adopted, the following honorary offi elected for the year 1940:—

Chairman, P. T. Somervill Deputy-Chairman, G. N. F. Barr Secretary, J. J. Newcome, P.C.; Hon. Secretary, H. A. Delap; Hon. John McNamara; Assistant Hon. L. V. Bishop.

Governors' Committees were el follows:—

Finance—Messrs. G. H. C. Crampt Mohan, L. V. Bishop, Major J. H Waller, and John McNamara Treasurer).

Farm Committee—Dr. L. B. Sc Large, Messrs. R. W. Archer, G Barry, D. Kellett, J. Lennox, M. J. S. Kirwan, Major J. H. de W. Wal

General Purposes Committee—Ve W. Burke, Adm.; Messrs. P. T. Sc Large, A. M. Plumer, R. Hennessy Harris, J. H. Aylward, A. O'D. She

Entertainments Committee—Mr. Wilson.

The Mount Street Club Society—M Somerville-Large, Major J. H. de W Messrs. J. McNamara, A. E. Wilso Delap, and J. J. Newcome were nom act on the Council of the Society.

Mr. G. H. C. Crampton, speakin Finance Committee, reported that, the increased expenditure due to th sion called for by the 1940 progra the farm designed to meet the c created by the war, the finances of had been seriously depleted. It was he stated, in order that the plan adhered to, that the Mount Str Society shall take immediate note position and appropriate action to It was agreed that though both th of Governors and the Mount Str Society had made strenuous efforts moneys by means of collections, wh theatre shows, etc., to augment th some form of general appeal must undertaken.

The Board expressed its determi carry out both their tillage and programmes, and their confidence t the facts are known the public will hold its support.

WEDDING

MR. E. W. HALL AN MISS A. STEWART

The wedding took place yesterday Trinity Church, Rathmines, Dublin Ernest W. Hall, Paston, Peter

K CORPORATION SCENE

VENTRY MURDER TRIAL PROTEST

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MOUNT STREET CLUB

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

At the weekly meeting of the Board of Governors of Mount street Club, and in accordance with the regulations recently adopted, the following honorary officers were elected for the year 1940:—

Chairman, P. T. Somerville-Large; Deputy-Chairman, G. N. F. Barry; Hon. Secretary, J. J. Newcome, P.C.; Assistant Hon. Secretary, H. A. Delap; Hon. Treasurer, John McNamara; Assistant Hon. Treasurer, L. V. Bishop.

Governors' Committees were elected as follows:—

Finance—Messrs. G. H. C. Crampton, J. T. Mohan, L. V. Bishop, Major J. H. de W. Waller, and John McNamara (Hon. Treasurer).

Farm Committee—Dr. L. B. Somerville-Large, Messrs. R. W. Archer, G. N. F. Barry, D. Kellett, J. Lennox, M. J. Gorman, S. Kirwan, Major J. H. de W. Waller.

General Purposes Committee—Very Rev. W. Burke, Adm.; Messrs. P. T. Somerville-Large, A. M. Plumer, R. Hennessy, Gerald Harris, J. H. Aylward, A. O'D. Sheil.

Entertainments Committee—Mr. A. E. Wilson.

The Mount Street Club Society—Mr. P. T. Somerville-Large, Major J. H. de W. Waller, Messrs. J. McNamara, A. E. Wilson, H. A. Delap, and J. J. Newcome were nominated to act on the Council of the Society.

Mr. G. H. C. Crampton, speaking for the Finance Committee, reported that, owing to the increased expenditure due to the expansion called for by the 1940 programme at the farm designed to meet the conditions created by the war, the finances of the club had been seriously depleted. It was essential, he stated, in order that the plan may be adhered to, that the Mount Street Club Society shall take immediate note of the position and appropriate action to meet it. It was agreed that though both the Board of Governors and the Mount Street Club Society had made strenuous efforts to raise moneys by means of collections, whist drives, theatre shows, etc., to augment the funds, some form of general appeal must now be undertaken.

The Board expressed its determination to carry out both their tillage and industrial programmes, and their confidence that when the facts are known the public will not withhold its support.

WEDDING

MR. E. W. HALL AND MISS A. STEWART

The wedding took place yesterday at Holy Trinity Church, Rathmines, Dublin, of Mr. Ernest W. Hall, Paston, Peterborough, Northamptonshire, and Miss Audrey Stewart, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart, Grosvenor road, Rathgar, Dublin.

The Service was conducted by the Rev. Canon Tobias.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a silver fox cape over a dress of heavy blue silk. She also carried a muff, to which white camellias were attached.

Miss "Tommy" Kerr, as bridesmaid, wore a mulberry coloured Angora dress and a spray of purple orchids.

Mr Gerard O'Hare acted as best man, and Mr. Leslie Hyde was groomsman in the church.

After a reception, held by the bride's mother, Mr. and Mrs. Hall left for London, where the honeymoon is being spent, after which they will reside in Paris.

PROPERTY SALE

To-day at 12 o'clock Albert MacArthur, "The Housefinder," will sell by auction on the premises, Number 147 Pearse street, the dwellinghouse, with vacant possession; also entire household effects.

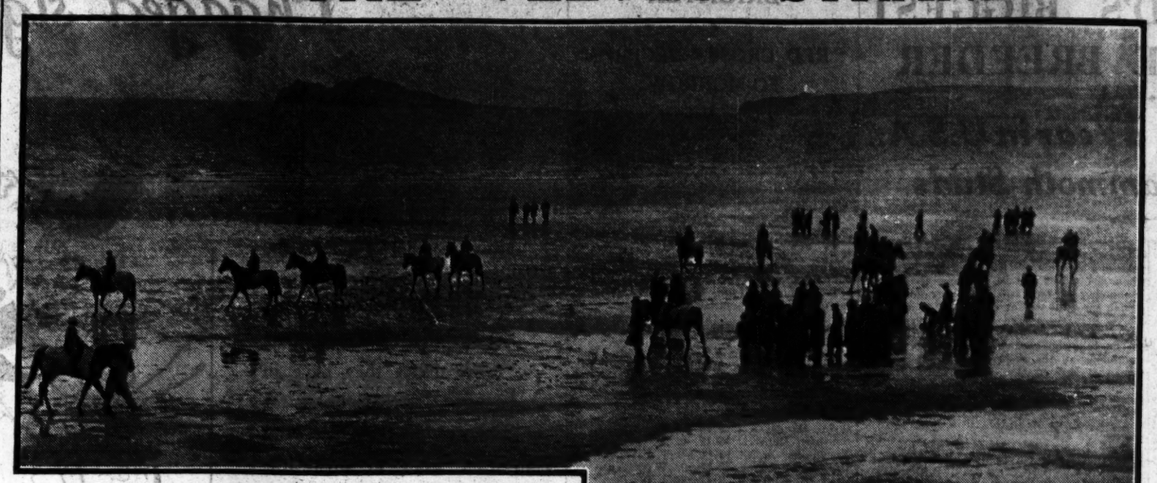
Worn out with STOMACH PAIN

Few stomach sufferers fully realise the serious mischief their Indigestion may be doing. That fierce pain, due to too much acid, upsets delicate nerve centres, filling you with worry and anxiety. Wind presses on the heart, giving rise to palpitation and loss of energy. Your food is not properly digested, often the start of sleeplessness, constipation and debility.

If you feel worn out, and have a sickening, nagging ache in your stomach, do something about it at once. Take a dose of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder (or 2 Tablets) after each meal. This is the safest and quickest of all stomach remedies. Doctors and nurses take this famous powder themselves and prescribe it even for hospital patients with very serious stomach trouble.

Be satisfied with nothing less than MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder, the remedy that really puts an end to stomach pain. You can recognise it by the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" which appears on bottle and carton. Powder or Tablets, 1/6, 2/3 and 5/3.

ON THE VELVET STRAND



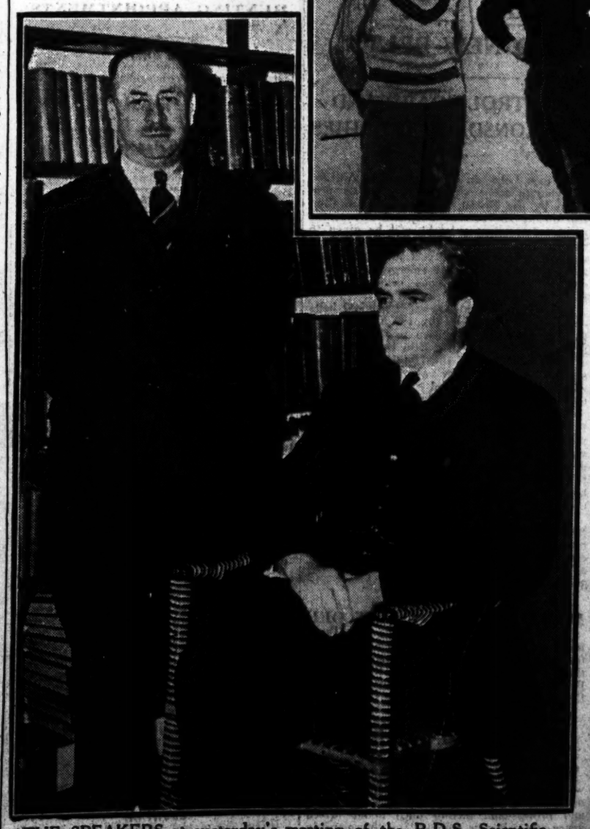
HORSES which will compete in next Saturday's big steeplechase at Leopardstown, exercising on the Velvet Strand at Portmarnock yesterday.

MR. R. H. WALKER, trainer of Royal Danieli, and his daughter Prudence, at Portmarnock yesterday.

MAJOR-GENERAL the Duke of Windsor, who is at present in London on official business from France, leaving his West End hotel.

TO MARRY.—Miss Marguerite D. Dockrell, B.Dent.Sc., only daughter of Mr. Henry M. Dockrell, T.D., and Mrs. Dockrell, Termon, Sandycove avenue, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin, who is to marry Mr. John E. J. Mason.

WATCHING THE "WORK-OUT" at Portmarnock yesterday. From left: D. L. Moore, J. Lenehan, O. Anthony, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Beary. Top: Doitagain leading Royal Danieli in a gallop. Below: C. Rogers, Mrs. Irene Robbins and Miss Dorothy Paget.



THE SPEAKERS at yesterday's meeting of the R.D.S. Scientific Society. They are: Professor T. J. Nolan (standing) and Mr. B. J. Senior.

MANSION POLISH

BRILLIANT FOR LINOLEUM WOOD FLOORS AND FURNITURE---

SAVES WORK SAVES MONEY SAVES TIME

3d - 6d - 10½d - 1/9 No increase in price

COLDS CHILLS 'FLU STOPPED FOR- 2d.

Yes! you can stop a cold at the first sneeze if you take a *Beechams Powder* NOW! It costs only 2d—but it *saves* you the running eyes, feverishness, shivery feeling and aching in your limbs. Don't let that cold get a hold—STOP IT NOW for 2d! *Beechams Powders* are both QUICKER ACTING and MORE CERTAIN in results due to their special powder form. Take a *Beechams Powder* to-night and wake up clear in the head and free from every symptom to-morrow!

Cartons of 8 Powders 1/5. Single Powders 2d each. Not laxative. Sold everywhere. A Beecham Product.

ACT LIKE MAGIC

BEECHAM'S POWDERS

Packed in Eire.

NIGHT PARKING OF CARS

SOURCE OF WORRY TO DUBLIN GUARDS

DISTRICT JUSTICE'S WARNING

THE views of the Chief Commissioner of the Civic Guard on the night parking of motor cars in Dublin were voiced by Mr. D. O'Donoghue (Chief State Solicitor's Office) in the Dublin District Court yesterday, before Mr. Lennon, when 42 motorists were summoned for parking their cars in the city streets at night.

Mr. O'Donoghue said that night parking of cars in the city was a cause of considerable worry to the Civic Guard authorities. Cars left in streets where lighting was to some extent restricted increased the risk of accidents, and very often owners left valuable articles in the cars. These were sometimes stolen, and then the Guards were, of course, asked to trace the property, thus involving a great deal of expense and time.

CORPORATION'S COMPLAINT

The Dublin Corporation had frequently complained to the Commissioner that they were hampered in the cleaning of the streets at night because of cars parked at the curb.

The Commissioner had Court records before him, and he was of the opinion that a considerable number of motorists were perfectly willing to pay a few small fines instead of paying for the garaging of their cars. Unless the Court imposed more severe fines this practice would not stop.

It was felt that the traffic regulations were being treated as a "joke" by a great many motorists.

MR. LENNON'S WARNING

District Justice Lennon said that he would like it to go out from the Court that he was growing weary of the offence, and would find it increasingly difficult to accept the excuse, "I didn't know it was any harm."

Fines ranging from 5s. to £1 were imposed on the motorists before the Court.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

TRINITY COLLEGE

HILARY TERM, 1940

JUNIOR SOPHISTER TERM EXAMINATION.

The following candidates have passed:—

Agnew, Norman; Abern, John Joseph; Alcorn, Alexander Dinsmore; Allen, Margaret Ince; Booth, Eric Michael; Calwell, Olive Doreen Mary; Coffey, Phoebe Susanna; Costeloe, Frederick John; Eason, Joan Penelope; Griffin, George Mansfield; Hollywood, Arthur James; Huggard, Eric Richard; Kleinstüber, William Manrice; Lockington, Mavis Cooper; Lowe, Ida Elizabeth; McAlister, Thomas George; McCausland, David; Maconchy, Michael King; Maddock, Dorothy Samia Nesbitt; Mahony, Gerard; Meade, Thomas; Mitchell, William Humphry Bevan; Moore, Doreen Frances; Morrow, Derek James; O'Brien, Murrogh Vere; Orr, William Stuart; Page, Violet Audrey; Sherriff, Denis Gordon; Simpson, Alan Patrick; Stevens, Robert Leslie; Uprichard, Jervis; Warbrick, Isabel Bertha; Wigham, Maurice John; Williams, Michael Valentine Rowley; Wood, Richard Oliver Ronald; Yates, Thomas Crawford.

TERM HONOR EXAMINATIONS.

Junior Sophisters.

Classics.—First Rank—Donaldson, Andrew.

Modern History and Political Science.—First Rank—Scott, Anna Emily. Second Rank—McKeever, Kathleen Alicia. Third Rank—Kelso, William Thomas Proctor.

Senior Freshmen.

Classics.—First Rank—Luce, John Victor.

French.—First Rank—Lieven, Alexander; Mahon, Margaret Julia, and Warnock, Sarah (equal); Harrison, Samuel John Charles, and McBride, Sara Vonia Adair (equal); Falconer, Nessa, and Weir, Elizabeth Olive Ethel Stuart (equal); Sayers, Sophia Lilian; Hadden, Ivy Margaret; Hobson, Marjorie Joyce. Second Rank—Coffey, Mabel Jane; Hill, Anna Mary Senton; Stewart, Thelma Daphne. Third Rank—Benson, Hugh Meredith Quentin; McAuley, Dorothy Mary.

German.—First Rank—Lieven, Alexander.

Junior Freshmen.

Classics.—First Rank—Ewing, William Thomas; Rothwell, John Edward Desmond; Lyle, Thomas Hoyte. Second Rank—Jeffares, Alexander Norman; Alliott, Michael; Tuckey, Derrick Henry Brodrick. Third Rank—Luce, Arthur Frank; Figgis, Thomas Fernely; Eidgeway, Gregor Alexander Watson.

Modern History.—First Rank—Sayers, George Frederick; Black, Hester Mary, and Russell, Charles Forbes (equal); Mollan, Myles Harold Charles; Stokes, Albert Edward, and Thomson, Audrey Jean (equal). Second Rank—Lindsay, Edward Godfrey; Yeats, William Michael Butler. Third Rank—McCutcheon, George Haughton; Bower, Bertha Gladys; Mitchell, Robert William; Keils, George; Hickson, Gordon Pearose Aitkin; Hughes, Hazel Watson, and Orgel, Sybil Betty (equal); MacMullen, Alfred Grahame; Brown, Ian Loudon, and Hanna, Merle Olivia (equal).

CROONING CONTEST

Concurrent with the showing of the Bing Crosby film, "Pennies From Heaven," which will be featured at the Carlton next Friday, the management of the cinema are running a "Bing Crosby Crooning Contest" in conjunction with "Woman's Life." The contest will take place nightly at 9 o'clock from January 26th till February 1st, when the finals will be held, and prizes amounting to ten guineas will be awarded to Ireland's "Bings."

IRISH BUTTER STOCKS

POSITION ON JANUARY 15

The following table, which has been compiled by the Department of Agriculture from returns furnished under the Dairy Produce Act, 1931, shows the quantity of butter held on 15th instant in all public cold stores in Eire, and at the premises of manufacturers of creamery and factory butter and principal merchants. The figures do not include the day-to-day stocks in the hands of shopkeepers.

	Creamery Butter. Cwt.	Factory and other Butter. Cwt.
Held in Public Cold Stores for:		
(a) Creamery proprietors.	30,693	—
(b) Other persons	51,343	3,271
Held at creameries	22,354	—
Held at merchants' premises and later factories...	7,116	5,605
Totals on 15th Jan., 1940...	111,506	8,876
Totals on 31st Dec., 1939...	128,753	8,870

In the period from the 1st to 15th January the production of creamery butter was approximately 4,835 cwt., and the quantity stated to have been exported was 4,114 cwt. Public cold stores received 1,406 cwt. and the withdrawals amounted to 16,198 cwt., leaving a net movement of 14,792 cwt. of creamery butter out of public cold stores.

DANCES

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE ENGINEERING SOCIETY

The thirtieth anniversary of the foundation of University College, Dublin, Engineering Society was celebrated last night when their first annual dance, held in the Gresham Hotel, attracted some five hundred people.

A suitable programme of music was played by the Gresham Band, and dancing continued until a late hour.

Among those present were:—Professor and Mrs. Purcell, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Osterberg, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Browne, Mr. P. M. Purcell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Kehoe, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Murphy, Major and Mrs. Comerford, Mr. and Mrs. O'Dwyer, Mr. R. J. McCarthy, Mr. C. O'Connell, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Garland, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Trueman, Mr. M. Sweeney, Mr. E. J. Bourke, Miss C. MacDermott, Miss Carmel Neville, Mr. J. O'Neill, Dr. Keane.

Mr. J. Mayler, Mr. J. Forde, Mr. F. Algar, Mr. D. Feeney, Mr. E. Fitzmaurice, Mr. G. V. Coghlan, Mr. G. A. Cremins, Mr J. B. Lee, Miss Gallagher, Mr. Arthur Cullen, Mr. L. O'Brien, Mr. E. Murphy, Miss Agnes O'Shea, Mr. F. G. Clinch, Mr. S. H. Mackey, Mr. F. Clarke, Mr. and Miss Conway, Mr. P. O'Connor, Mr. L. Rattigan, Miss Ham, Miss E. Corrigan, Miss E. Coghlan, Miss C. Byrne and Mr. M. McDermott.

STAFF OF MESSRS. F. HAFNER AND SONS, LTD.

There was a large attendance of the employés of Messrs. F. Hafner and Sons, Ltd., and their friends at the annual staff dance last night in the Metropole Ballroom.

A feature of the evening was the presentation of valuable souvenirs and special prizes.

The arrangements were in the hands of a capable committee, and music was supplied by the Metropole Band, under the direction of Phil Murtagh.

Among the guests present were:—Mrs. F. Powderly (Managing Director), Mr. J. Powderly (Director), Mr. J. McGrath (Director and Secretary) and Mrs. McGrath; Mr. W. Chantler (Manager) and Mrs. Chantler; Mr. and Mrs. C. Tams, Miss K. Dolan (Manageress), Mr. and Mrs. J. McCullagh, Mr. W. Beatty and Mrs. Beatty, Mr. J. J. Beatty and Mrs. Beatty, Mr. M. Lynch, C.A. (Griffin Lynch and Co.) and Mrs. Lynch; General R. Mulcahy, T.D., and Mrs. Mulcahy; Mr. Martin O'Sullivan, T.C., and Mrs. O'Sullivan; Mr. C. C. McElligott (Chairman, Prices Commission) and Mrs. McElligott; Mr. P. Linehan and Mrs. Linehan, Mr. P. J. Munden, B.E., and Mrs. Munden; Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. B. Keane, Miss A. Keane, Mr. A. Keane, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Kerley, Mr. J. Ceaney, Miss O'Grady, Miss C. Powderly, Mr. and Mrs. C. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. D. L'Estrange, Miss E. Powderly, Mr. Thos. Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. Christie.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonogh, Mr. Frank H. O'Donnell, Mr. R. Adams, Mr. R. Oliver, the Misses Bergin, Miss K. Lalor, Mr. C. Kavanagh, Miss M. Kinahan, Mr. T. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Harwood, Mr. and Mrs. Neville, Miss M. Kendrick, Miss T. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. O'Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. P. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. C. Deegan, Mr. and Mrs. Macken, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. P. White, Mr. C. Travers, Miss Brady, Mr. O'Hanlon, Mr. Dinnegan, Mr. Plunkett, Messrs. J. Bowden, Kerrigan, McDonnell, O'Donoghue, O'Hara, Ging, Dillon, Coleman, J. O'Hanlon, O'Connell, Clarke, Kelly, Reilly, Batten, Harte, Dalton, Moloney, P. O'Hanlon, J. O'Connor, O'Neill, Conway, Callaghan, Kendellon, Mulhall, and the Misses Coade, Cremmins, Kinahan, Murray, Kennedy, Gillespie, Ryan, O'Brien, Fitzpatrick, Hill, Keogh, Cronin, Farrell, Geraghty, Molony, Colgan, Mulcahy, Bishop, Colgan, Hilliard, Hendrick, J. Adams, Stokes, Flynn, Whelan, Calford, Morrissey and Farrell.

It's the flavour that's in favour!

POWER'S

"Three Swallow"

SPORTING GOSSIP

Closing of Entries

Owners and trainers are reminded that second entries close to-day with Mr. F. Harold Clarke, 9 Hume street, Dublin, for the "Mickey Macardle" Memorial Cup and the Dundalk Hurdle Race at the Dundalk April meeting, and the Novices' Steeplechase at the Louth Hunt meeting.

Cheltenham Postponed

The first stage of the Cheltenham meeting has been postponed from to-day until to-morrow and the second day's card abandoned. Fifteen days have been lost to National Hunt racing this season.

Official Scratching

The only official scratching announced by Messrs. Wetherby yesterday was that of Narbadn from the Peascod Selling Hurdle at Windsor.

COURSING

KILLARNEY—TO-MORROW

TRIAL STAKE—For 13 dog puppies.
Mr. Crean's King Puck agst. Mr. Hussey's Helen's Choice; Mr. Walshe's Cummeraphouca agst. Mr. Murphy's Johnson's Car; Mr. Lehane's Lisrea Prince agst. Mr. Reidy's The Pier; Mr. Lenihan's Shrantmore agst. Mr. Brosnan's Bright and Bouncing; Mr. Chute's Cherokee Border agst. Mrs. Hannon's Carragol Fed; Mrs. O'Donoghue's Sandill's Bright Eyed Major agst. Mr. Drum's Mac's Bullet; Mr. O'Keeffe's Shinnigh Again a bye.

TRIAL STAKE—For nine bitch puppies.
Mr. G. Browne's Dasher Lass agst. Mr. Hussey's Swan of Sneem; Mr. O'Callaghan's Silver Mirror against Mr. O'Sullivan's Bright Speed; Mr. Grover's Gleam of Glory agst. Mr. Murphy's Merry Cherry; Mr. Champs's Cartagena agst. Mr. Leahy's Decided Answer; Mr. Walshe's Cousin Iris a bye.

KILLARNEY STAKE—For three all ages.
Mr. Counihan's More Lime agst. Mr. Brosnan's Curfew Chimes; Mr. Brophy's Swing Along Sam a bye.

LOCH LEIN STAKE—For 13 two-course all ages.
Mr. Laide's Brindled Bluffer agst. Mr. O'Leary's Cant Stare; Mr. Collins's Coy Lady's Gift agst. Mr. O'Connor's Dainty Joe; Mr. Larkin's Long Valley agst. Mr. Dennehy's Good Coket; Mr. Hayes's Cute Pirate agst. Mr. Healy's Kilcummin Hare; Mr. O'Keeffe's Shinnigh Rebel agst. Mr. O'Sullivan's Slaheny Boy; Mr. O'Callaghan's Come Back agst. Mr. O'Donoghue's More Tea; Mr. Sheehy's Sez She a bye.

INNISFALLEN STAKE—For 16 one-course all ages.
Mr. Healy's Hold Tough agst. Mr. Flynn's Firies Beef; Mrs. Drew's Blackstream King agst. Mr. Fitzgerald's First Camp; Miss Moriarty's Mangerton Mountain agst. Mr. Brophy's Slapdash Paddy; Mr. O'Sullivan's Garrough Lady agst. Mr. O'Sullivan's Lyle's Syrup; Mr. O'Donnell's Desert Stock agst. Mr. Kelleher's Monarch Leaf; Mr. Chute's Sally Spray agst. Mr. Healy's May Iris; Mr. O'Mara's Drumdulhig Sandill agst. Mr. Lenihan's Laughing Irish Eyes; Mr. Howard's Dormey's Rib agst. Mrs. Dunleavy's Dunloe Girl.
First brace in slips at 11 o'clock.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

NORTH OF ENGLAND CLUB CLOSES DOWN

Headingley, one of the biggest clubs in the North of England, has been compelled to close down for the duration of the war owing to shortage of players. The club had hoped to carry on, but nearly all their men are in the Forces, and they cannot raise a team now even for occasional games.

IRISH SPORTSMEN ABROAD.
If you have a relative or friend living abroad interested in IRISH RACING, HUNTING, COURSING RUGBY HOCKEY, GOLF or KENNEL matters he will appreciate a copy of "THE IRISH FIELD," which will be sent throughout the year for the sum of 13/- (postage included), half-year 6/6, quarter 3/3. Head Office: 11 D'Olier street, Dublin.—(Advt.)

FAIRYHOUSE RACES, 1940
(WARD UNION HUNT STEEPLECHASES)
EASTER MONDAY, MARCH 25th.

The following Races will Close on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31st, with Mr. F. Harold Clarke, 9 Hume street, Dublin:—
(Telegraphic Address: "Turfclub, Dublin.").
1. THE IRISH GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE-CHASE of 1,000 sovs., of which the second will receive 150 sovs. and the third 100 sovs. An open handicap. Entrance 2 sovs. 3½ miles.
Note—This race will be run over bush fences only.
2. PERCY MAYNARD MEMORIAL CHALLENGE CUP, value 100 sovs., with 150 sovs. added, of which the second receives 30 sovs., the third 20 sovs., and the fourth 10 sovs. A farmers' race. Entrance free. 3 miles.
Note—Thoroughbred horses can now be entered for this race.
3. DUNSOYNE PLATE of 200 sovs., of which 100 sovs. is presented by The Government of Ireland. The winner will receive 75 per cent., the second 15 per cent., and the third 10 per cent. of the stakes, inclusive of entrance and acceptance fees. A Handicap Steeplechase for Irish trained horses. Entrance 1 sov. Distance about 2¼ miles.
N.B.—All entrance and acceptance fees will be added to the value of this race.
4. JOSEPH R. O'REILLY MEMORIAL CUP, value 100 sovs., with 100 sovs. added. A Hunters' Race for Irish trained horses five-year-olds and upwards. Entrance 1 sov. 3 miles.
For full details see *Racing Calendars of* January 12th, 19th and 26th, or apply for Programmes and Entry Forms to CAPTAIN GERALD MARTIN, Molesworth House, Molesworth street, Dublin. —(Advt.)

GALTEE MORE RECALLS

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST RACEHORSE BREEDER

Won 500 Races a Year in U.S.A.: Owner of Mammoth Studs

FROM OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.
LONDON, Tuesday Night.

IN the gallery of great breeders of racehorses there are many notable figures from the Royal Duke of Cumberland, who was responsible for Herod and Eclipse, onwards. It can be said that among them there has never been a more remarkable figure than that of James Ben Ali Haggin, the Irish Turk. We know Mr. Haggin's name best on this side of the Atlantic as the breeder of Rubio, the first and one of the only two American horses to win the Grand National, the other being, of course, the fortunate Battleship, two seasons ago.

Mr. Haggin was some years ago by far the biggest breeder of racehorses in the world, and there was not before, nor has there been since, such a mammoth establishment as his. He is here referred to as the Irish Turk because his grandfather, Captain Haggin, with his wife, left Ireland for Virginia in 1775, and their son married the daughter of Ibrahim Ben Ali, a Turk, who had become a Christian.

Lawyer in California

James Ben Ali Haggin, their grandson and greatest of all stud masters, began life as a lawyer in California. It was the Golden Age on the Pacific Coast, and Haggin soon accumulated a great fortune from his legal practice and his speculations in mining properties and real estate. One of the latter was the purchase of the Rancho del Paso, which comprised 44,000 acres of fertile land in the Sacramento Valley. It had been used for sheep, but Haggin diverted a considerable part of it to breeding trotting horses, and this automatically led to the breeding of thoroughbreds.

From breeding thoroughbreds, the next step was to racing them, and the Haggin stable was not long in becoming one of the most powerful on the Pacific slope. This seemed a pleasanter game to Mr. Haggin than trotting, and he decided to launch out on a scale that had never been attempted hitherto in any country in the world.

Half-a-century ago he sent agents all over the world to buy him the best sires that could be bought, and mare after mare. Within a dozen years he had imported from England such sires as the Derby head-heater, St. Gatien; Orme's brother, Goldfinch; Dieudonne, favourite for the Derby in the year his stable companion, Jeddah, won; Toddington, the colt for whom Mr. Siever gave 10,000 guineas as a two-year-old; the well-known Irish performer, Greenan; the sensational handicapper, Royal Flush; Star Ruby, a half-brother to Sceptre by Hampton, and Watercress.

600 Mares at Stud

Then he bought Sir Modred from Australia, and a number from France. English and Irish blood, however, was always his preference. There came a time when he had the almost unbelievable total of 600 mares at his Rancho Del Paso stud. As if this were not enough, he bought the Elmendorf stud in Kentucky, an estate of 10,000 acres.

When his establishments appeared to him to have grown top-heavy he had a dispersal sale in California, at which he sold no fewer than 464 mares and 20 stallions, as well as a number of two and three-year-old fillies. When the stud was at the height of its fame horses bred there used to win an average of 500 races a year on the American Turf.

The following statement was made in the catalogue at the dispersal sale referred to above: "Not in the Turf history of the world is there a record of a breeding establishment of thoroughbreds of the magnitude of Rancho Del Paso," and there was not a word of a lie in this.

Drafts to All Parts

The anti-racing laws in a number of States of the Union early in this century grievously curtailed the activities of Mr. Haggin's establishments, and he had gradually, and to his undying grief, to liquidate his great concerns. Batches of yearlings were sent to all parts of the world to be sold—to France, Germany, England and the Argentine Republic, until the Rancho del Paso and Eimendorf were but shadows of their former selves.

It was out of one of the drafts he sent to be sold at Newmarket that Colonel Douglas-Pennant bought Rubio as a yearling for the trifling sum of 15 guineas. The Haggin draft of massed-production yearlings was not looked on with any favour at Newmarket, and were regarded as an attempt "to flood the market," so many of them did not make enough to pay the cost of their shipment across the Atlantic.

Bought for a Hunter

Major Douglas-Pennant bought Rubio, who was by Star Ruby, in the hope that he would one day develop into a hunter; and how some years later in the Grand National he beat his much-fancied stable companion, the Irish mare Mattie Macgregor, who had been bought from Mr. James Daly, is a matter of history. This was the one occasion in the history of the Grand National when first and second came from the same stable, their trainer being Mr. F. E. Withington, the present Senior Steward of the National Hunt Committee.

A few years before the last war, when there were signs that the laws against racing were being relaxed in the States, Mr. Haggin resumed breeding on a considerable scale again, and gave £8,000 for the sire Ballot at the sale of Mr. James Keene's horses. He died in 1913 at the age of 93, leaving a fortune of many millions.

A Personal Sketch

In features, Mr. Haggin was more Turk than Irish, having intensely dark hair and eyes and a swarthy complexion. It was said of him that "he had nothing in common with good fellowship, and was always silent, sober and cold"—clearly more Turk than Irish.

It would be interesting to know whether it was from his Irish or his Turkish ancestors that he inherited his abounding love of horses. At his death there were still just on 150 lots to be sold.

GALTEE MORE.

GAELIC GAMES

PROGRESS IN COUNTIES

Hurling Advance in Laoighis: Wexford on Upgrade

(BY PAT'O.)

NEXT Sunday, over the four provinces, there are twenty county conventions. From secretaries' reports to hand, it is clear that optimism is widespread, even in areas where titles are as scarce as white blackbirds. Little progress is reported in hurling interest over long stretches of the North and West. Football is more widespread, and there is a steady advance in club strength, if not in all-round talent.

Laoighis, our most unlucky championship county, seems in no way disheartened by defeat, and many constructive motions are tabled for next Sunday's convention. Their footballers are as strong and eager as ever—the best side yet is how the secretary describes it. Though Leix have not won a hurling title since 1915, they never have been far below the Kilkenny standard, and the present League team, with victories over strong Galway and Dublin sides, has put them into the group final against Tipperary with sound prospects of success. This is the smartest Leix side seen out for a decade. They meet Tipperary at Thurles on March 3rd, and the winners play Cork in the League final at a venue and date to be arranged.

Wexford's hon. secretary, Mr. Liam Murphy, sends us a record of achievement—grounds have been improved (Wexford Park in particular), debts have been minimised, and standards of hurling and football have improved. Exemplary conduct marked all of last season's games, and 1940 prospects are rosy.

HEALTHY REPORTS

Armagh's football advance continues. Their fine senior side ran through a keen Cup series for Dr. McKenna's trophy, and in the Ulster Championship defeated Monaghan, the 1938 holders, only to lose to Cavan in the final by a narrow margin. Some earnest efforts are being made to revive hurling in Armagh, with special attention to the schools and colleges.

Tipperary, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Mayo, Kilkenny and Meath all have successful years to report, though rural clubs have found it difficult to carry on in the face of continued flight from the farms to the towns and cities.

Several counties will be concerned with a recrudescence of rough play and the prevalence of objections, which delay competitions and lead to bad spirit. A few counties have unfinished championships to report.

We are likely to have frequent allusion to football rules at 1940 Councils; for this is the quinquennial year, when playing rules are due for revision. Hand-passing is condemned in more than one report, and a suggestion made in these columns some time ago—that hand-passing be limited to two consecutive passes before kicking—has found favour in some quarters. Other counties would confine the pass to one, second man to handle must kick the ball; yet another county suggests dispensing with hand-passing altogether. The matter will arouse warm discussion at the Easter Congress. For good or ill, hand-passing has become a vogue, and a growing number of counties have recourse to it in attack. Parallelogram changes are also suggested.

THE DUBLIN DRAWS

The new draws for the Dublin championships are:—

Senior Hurling—(A) Young Irelands v. Boghan Rusdh; (B) Kevins v. Faughs; (C) U.C.D. v. New Ireland; (D) Civil Service, a bye. Second Round—A v. B; C v. Civil Service.

Senior Football—(A) Civil Service v. Ben Edars; (B) U.C.D. v. St. Pauls. Second Round—(C) Winner of A v. Dolphins; (D) Parnells v. O'Tooles; (F) Clan na Gael v. McDermotts; (G) Mackens v. St. Josephs; (H) Geraldines v. Sylvesters; (I) Hopes v. Innisfails; (J) Westerns v. Kickhams. Third Round—C v. D; E v. F; G v. H; I v. J.

The Dublin Chairman, Mr. Sean Brennan, issued a warning to Hurling League clubs that fines would be imposed for first non-appearance, and clubs may be suspended for a second offence. The Hurling League will be played on the double system. The Charity Cup final and Boland Cup series (postponed) will be played on Sunday next.

CORK'S RECOVERY

PROFIT OF £359 AGAINST LOSS IN 1938

In his annual report, to be submitted at next Sunday's annual convention of the Cork County Board, the Secretary, Mr. S. Murphy, refers to the year 1939 as "one with which we might well feel satisfied," during which "public enthusiasm for native games was very pronounced." The total number of clubs affiliated reached 153, embracing 297 teams. The report deals with the successes of the county teams, pays a tribute to the trainer, Mr. J. Barry, and records with regret the retirement of the outgoing Chairman, Mr. H. J. O'Mahony.

The financial report indicates that the year's working resulted in a net profit of £359, as against a loss of £240 during 1938. Gate receipts were £2,672, which compares with £1,811 in 1938, and £2,267 in 1937.

SNOOKER

LEE DRAWS LEVEL

REMARKABLE SNOOKERING BY NEWMAN

Tom Newman, conceding 15 points in each game, increased his lead over Sydney Lee by winning three of the five frames in the early session of their Gold Cup heat at Thurston's, London, yesterday. A remarkable display of snookering gave Newman an advantage, for Lee was in difficulties on fifteen occasions through his rival's obstructive strokes. Lee played several steeplechase shots—once the cue ball jumped over two colours to reach the objective—and also resorted to skilful cushion play to extricate himself from trouble. Newman made a fine recovery from 7-52 in the last game. He made a break of 51 to take the lead, and ran out a comfortable winner by 100-57. The third frame was decided on the black in Newman's favour.

Lee completely turned the tables at the later session, and won four frames to draw level. Lee won the first three and last games, his biggest win being in the fifth—108-34. Close:—Newman, 10; Lee, 10.

CRICKET

OXFORD'S PLIGHT

SHORTAGE OF PLAYERS: BIG GAMES UNLIKELY

It was officially announced yesterday that Oxford will have no University cricket in the Parks next summer. Such cricket as takes place will consist of matches among the Colleges, Authentics, and against some of the nearby Public Schools. Several obstacles have led to this decision. All last year's team, which beat Cambridge, have gone down, and there is a shortage of undergraduates. In addition, the question of travelling and getting teams to Oxford has to be considered, while it is probable that the Parks will not be available for big cricket.

As unofficial fixtures have been arranged already with Cambridge for Rugby, "Soccer," and the Boat Race, it is too early to assume that there will be no match of any kind against Cambridge, and, no doubt, if the Colleges and Authentics produce sufficient talent, Oxford will be ready to meet Cambridge.

RACING PROSPECTS BRIGHTER

"RED CROSS" DECISION TO-MORROW

Prospects for holding the Leopardstown Meeting, at which the Red Cross Steeplechase will be run next Saturday, have improved considerably. The heavy thaw yesterday softened the surface of the ground, and should it continue there is every likelihood that racing will take place.

The Stewards had intended inspecting the course to-day and give a decision on the matter, but in view of the changed weather conditions they have postponed their inspection until to-morrow.

Dr. Douglas Hyde, President of Ireland, intends to be present at the meeting.

PROBABLE FIELD

Some changes have been made in riding arrangements since the list was published last, and the following are the revised probable starters and jockeys:—

	a.	st.	lb.	
Royal Danieli	9	12	7	D. L. Moore
Southern Hero	15	12	6	H. Nicholson
Rockquilla	10	11	12	T. F. Carey
Drumlargin	8	11	9	W. O'Grady
Bally Hopeful	8	11	6	J. Bissill
Goldscleugh	11	10	11	B. Marshall
Ballyhooley	9	10	11	R. McCarthy
Clare County	9	10	8	——
Shaun Peel	8	10	8	J. Wade
Le Cygne	7	10	7	E. Foley
Birthgift	9	10	7	I. R. Alder
Jack Chaucer	9	10	6	J. C. Parkinson
Sterling Duke	9	10	4	T. Hyde
Knight of Venosas	8	10	4	——
Swindon Glory	8	10	4	M. Gordon
Doitagain	8	10	4	J. Lenehan
Young Mischief	9	10	3	T. Isaac
Knockadroleen	a	10	2	J. Brogan
Dalmatian	5	10	0	G. Hamilton
Tomlin	10	10	0	P. O'Loughlin
Asthore	6	10	0	——
The Slasher	8	10	0	——

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

A LEAN WEEK-END

MUCKROSS FIRST HELD TO A DRAW

As far as Senior Hockey is concerned last week-end was a particularly lean one—only one League match being played and all "friendly" fixtures being cancelled.

The one match played was at L.C.C., Rathmines, where Loreto Past rather surprisingly held the strong Muckross first string to a 2-all draw. On the run of play Muckross should certainly have had full points, as they kept up a steady attack practically throughout the game. Great praise must, therefore, go to the Loreto defence, particularly Miss McLoone in goal, for keeping this clever, dashing forward combination in check.

The opening play favoured Muckross, and after about five minutes Miss Graham sent in a clever through pass, which Miss Joan White quickly picked up and opened the score with a well placed shot. Misses Dillon, B. White and Graham all had good efforts to increase this lead, well stopped by Miss McLoone, before Miss Dolan cleared the danger and play went to the other end, where Miss Doyle equalised—a beautifully-angled drive which gave Miss Parsons no chance at all. Before the interval Miss Flynn gave Loreto the lead, rather against the run of play.

On resuming Muckross again were definitely the stronger in attack, but the Loreto defenders put up a sturdy opposition and in about ten minutes Miss Dillon, snapping up a rebound, brought the scores level again. Muckross were unlucky not to score in the final stages, as Miss Strahan twice in succession struck the upright; and just on time Miss Dillon flicked one over the bar to make the scores level again.

BAD MARKING

Miss Parsons in goal for Muckross was not severely tested, but could not be blamed for the goals scored, as on each occasion the scoring forward was left practically unmarked. The fulls were not as steady as usual, but no doubt it was extremely difficult to control the fast moving ball on the hard bumpy surface. The halves were good, with Miss McCourt outstanding; while of a speedy forward line Miss Graham was easily the pick.

For Loreto Miss McLoone gave what must have been her best performance this season, stopping and clearing all manner of shots with apparent ease. Miss Dolan was the better of the fulls. Miss Hart and Brennan did good work in the middle line. The forwards did not combine well, but individually Misses Doyle and Flynn did well.

In the final of the Intermediate Badges at Templeogue Civil Service and Wicklow Past played a drawn game—3 goals all. Owing to insufficient light no extra time could be played. Play was of a very poor standard, both sides indulging in rather wild tactics, which, in the present weather conditions, are specially dangerous. For Wicklow, Misses McNally (2) and Early were the scorers, Miss Donovan, Dalton and Condron netting for Civil Service.

In the Middle Badges final, also at Templeogue, Newcomes III. had a clear 4-goal victory over Annadale—Misses Caulfield, McDonogh, Brannigan and Quinn being the goal-getters.

TABLE TENNIS

INTER-LEAGUE MATCH

The annual inter-League match between the Presbyterian League and the Church of Ireland League will take place this evening in the Greek Hall, Dawson street, at 8 p.m. This is the fourth annual inter-League match, and the two teams on paper appear very evenly matched. In 1937 and 1938 the Presbyterian League won by 9 matches to 3 on each occasion, while last season the Church of Ireland won by 7 matches to 5. The teams are:—

PRESBYTERIAN LEAGUE.
Women—Mrs. Byrne (Abbey), Mrs. Nichols (Blackrock), Miss E. McComas (Blackrock); Miss C. Faulkener (Tritonville). 1st sub.—Miss E. Elliot (Tritonville).
Men—J. Lee (Rathgar), K. Marshall (Blackrock), A. E. Hutson (Clontarf), J. Wylie (Rathgar), C. Faulkener (Tritonville).

CHURCH OF IRELAND LEAGUE.
Women—Miss Clayton (Tallaght), Miss Maynard (Christ Church), Dan Leoghaire), Miss Bruvey (C.I.Y.M.C.A.), Miss M. Wall (Tallaght). 1st sub.—Miss Hyet (Bray).
Men—A. R. Gillespie (St. Bartholomew's), F. Taylor (St. Bartholomew's), E. Marks (Bray), V. Allman-Smith (Monkstown) (captain). 1st sub.—H. Browne (St. Catherine's).

DUBLIN AND DISTRICT CHAMPIONSHIPS

The individual championships of Divisions III. and IV. will be held this evening. Programme:—
7 o'c.—Miss K. Ecock, M. Maguire, K. Kenny, W. Taffee, M. O'Byrne, W. Daly, M. Murray, H. Egan, J. Wine, J. Howard.—Corcoran, Johnson, A. Cardy, E. Stein, W. Lanigan, I. Elder, Mrs. Griffin, A. Armstrong, Melville, C. Tyrrell.
8 o'c.—M. Morehead, Lodwick, B. Furlong, Miss M. Germaine, H. J. Thompson, V. A. Miller, G. T. Taylor, H. Darlington, H. N. Griffin, J. Kennedy, C. Bennell, Kernan, E. Cooling, Leo Maher, B. McDonald, M. Deegan, E. Browne, C. Daly, R. Jackson, D. McDona, A. J. Leech, A. Gore, and all competitors in Division III. and IV. (doubles).

HOCKEY

PEMBROKE WANDERERS' CLUB

The following are the club fixtures for Saturday next:—1st XI. v. Imperial Tobacco Co., Crumlin, 2.45; 2nd XI. v. Railway Union 2nd (Irish Junior Cup), Serpentine avenue, 2.30; 3rd XI. v. Lido 2nd (Intermediate League), Serpentine avenue, 2.15; 4th XI. v. Railway Union 4th (Minor Cup), Clonskeagh, 2.30.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES

GALTRIM CUP.
Three Rock Rovers v. Dalkey, Londonbridge road, 2.45.
Dublin University v. Grattonians, Londonbridge road, 2.45.

TEAMS.
Three Rock Rovers—H. V. Keegan; P. D. McWeeney, G. E. Donald, G. L. Purcell, J. Roberts, J. Stokes, W. Smyth, A. F. Delaney, R. N. Tarlan, F. Reeves-Smyth.
Grattonians (from)—Kerr, T. Moterway, G. Kelly, G. Webster, K. Byrne, M. Dargan, L. Colbert, J. Bastible, G. Coleman, H. Devlin, J. Nugent, J. Green, G. O'Neill, J. Lyons. (Players meet Londonbridge road, 2.30; photo to be taken.)

BOXING

NO NEW BELTS

CONTROL BOARD AND THE LONSDALE TROPHIES

No new Lonsdale challenge belts, awarded for championship victories, are to be provided by the British Boxing Board of Control during the present war, and any of the present belts won outright will be given to the successful boxer. These decisions were announced by the Board yesterday in a statement which, "as a war emergency measure only," amends regulations concerning the belts.

It is stated that all the eight original belts—which were provided by the Board about three years ago—have been partly won, but it may be recalled that Eric Boon, by successfully defending the light-weight title against Dave Crowley at Harringay last month, scored the third victory, which is necessary to win a Lonsdale belt outright.

On that occasion the belt was not presented to Boon in the ring, as is usual after a championship contest, and the official explanation was that the trophy had been placed in safe deposit "for the duration." It was stated that a replica of the same value (about £300) as the original would be ordered for Boon, and would become the champion's property.

The last of the nine new regulations issued yesterday makes it clear that belts will remain in a safe deposit, and will not be presented after a championship contest, but that a belt won outright will be given to the winner.

MARTIN-HOUGH FIGHT OFF

The fight between Tommy Martin (Deptford) and Frank Hough (Battersea), arranged for to-day at Newcastle, has been cancelled, the Northern branch of the British Boxing Board of Control having ruled against one of the men.

BOXING AND BILLIARDS PIONEER DEAD

Mr. Geoffrey Norman Edward Hall-Say, who has died, aged 75, was intimately connected with the administration of billiards and professional boxing until about fifteen years ago, when he resigned the chairmanship of the Billiards Association and Control Council. At that time, 1925, Mr. Hall-Say was a member of the National Sporting Club and on the Council of the original Boxing Control Board, which was succeeded by the present body in 1929.

Engaged signal

He has popped the question and popped on the ring. He's a lucky fellow, with the most wonderful girl in the world to share his happiness and, incidentally, his Wills's Gold Flake. Among the many things they have in common is their liking for that famous cigarette. And what both of them like about Gold Flake is their distinctive flavour — the flavour of really fine Virginia tobaccos, happily married in one superlative cigarette.

WILLS'S GOLD FLAKE CIGARETTES

The Miniature Playing Cards bring gifts to men and women alike

10 for 7d. 20 for 1/2d. Flat 50 tin 2/11d. PLAIN OR CORK-TIPPED G.F.L. 286

SQUASH RACKETS

IRISH CHAMPIONSHIP

Good's Victory in Splendid Match at Fitzwilliam

A TREMENDOUS battle between N. D. Good and T. J. O'Driscoll provided the big match of the opening day's play in the Irish Open Squash Championship at Fitzwilliam yesterday. After the score had fluctuated in a remarkable manner Good defeated his international opponent in the fifth game after they had been on court for nearly an hour. The battle for points was too keen and close to permit of much good squash, but Good's boasting off the side walls kept his opponent on the stretch almost throughout the match.

Had Good been able to command a better length when volleying with the whole court open, he must have won more easily, but he gave his opponent far too many chances of retrieving apparently hopeless situations which O'Driscoll seized with both hands. His covering of the court was quite remarkable, and seemed certain to prove decisive at one stage, but Good's cleverer stroke play finally turned defeat into victory.

AN EARLY LEAD

Good had a run of four to start the first game, but O'Driscoll went in front at 5-4. This was his only lead, for Good went to 7-5 and took the game after some long rallies at 9-6. The second game was all in Good's favour, O'Driscoll having a disastrous spell of hitting the tin with what should have been several winning kills.

There was a desperate struggle for the third game, in which O'Driscoll went to 5-1, 7-2 and finally from 7-6 to 8-6. Six times he was in hand for the game point, and six times he was put out. Then Good levelled at 8 all, and from 8-9 went to 9 all—match point. O'Driscoll picked up an almost impossible shot to save the point, and took the game at 10-9. Again Good took an early lead in the fourth game, reaching 4-0, but he was caught after numerous changes of hand, at 5-all, and O'Driscoll took the next four points to level the games.

A FINE RECOVERY

He seemed set for victory when going to 5-love in the final game, making a run of nine altogether, but then another complete change occurred, for Good commenced to hit tremendously hard, and, although every point had to be fought, he took nine in succession for the match.

P. D. McWeeney gained a comfortable win over the University first string, W. P. Roper, but the latter did far better than the score indicates. His driving, however, was inaccurate, whereas McWeeney was always scoring winners with drop shots into the back hand corner.

The only other match in the championship yesterday saw T. J. Hanly, last year's first string for Baldonnel, beat T. P. Harvey, the promising Trinity man, in the fourth game after losing a long first one. Hanly has had little opportunity for play this season, but he still retains his skill in getting back the difficult shots, and this gave him a comfortable victory enough in the end. Results:

IRISH CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round.
N. D. Good beat T. J. O'Driscoll—9-6, 9-4, 9-10, 8-9, 9-5.
T. J. Hanley beat T. P. Harvey—9-10, 9-3, 9-4, 9-4.
P. D. McWeeney beat W. P. Roper—9-4, 9-3, 9-6.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

4.30—D. O'Sullivan v. T. J. Hanley.
5.0—P. H. Gawith v. Sir Basil Goulding (C).
5.30—M. Gleeson v. J. C. Quinn (C).
6.0—P. A. Mukahy v. J. F. Mahony.
6.0—W. Sandys v. J. J. Hammons (C).
7.30—R. F. Jones v. J. Burkhardt (C).
8.0—I. Shribman v. E. T. Smyth.
8.30—P. D. McWeeney v. C. A. Chamney.

INTER-CLUB LEAGUE

BANKERS 8 ..... 3 FRIENDLY BROTHERS 0
In A Section B League, match postponed from last Thursday. Bankers' B beat Friendly Brothers by 3 matches to love at the Friendly Brothers House yesterday. Results:—
J. J. Fitzsimons (4) beat R. B. Pringle (minus 3)—9-4, 9-5, 9-0.
J. O'Keeffe (4) beat J. S. Pringle (2 plus 3)—3-9, 9-6, 9-4, 9-6.
M. J. Gleeson (1 plus 4) beat B. Somerville-Large (2 plus 4)—9-2, 10-8, 9-5.

GOLF

MR. E. TELFORD RETURNS TO DUBLIN

Mr. Edward Telford, a former member of the Milltown Golf Club, for many years manager of the National Bank at Dundalk, has been transferred to Rathmines. Mr. Telford is a well-known golfer, and has just completed his second term of office as captain of the Dundalk Club. During his captaincy new locker rooms and other improvements have been added to the club. He is succeeded at Dundalk by Mr. A. G. Dowley, who has been pro-manager there for several years.

CLUB NOTICES

GLONTARF.
Greens out of play. Crawford Cup, post-poned 17th inst., will be played next Wednesday.

KILLINEY.
Saturday Next—Annual general meeting at 6 p.m.

DUN LAOGHAIRE.
Saturday, 27th—January medals, nine holes, bogey; starting time sheet; booking in writing or 'phone after 10 o'clock Friday, 26th.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

IVEAGH GROUND IS PLAYABLE

TO-DAY'S LEAGUE MATCH AT CRUMLIN

The ground at Crumlin was yesterday inspected and declared playable. Its condition will have been further improved by the pronounced thaw which set in yesterday and continued through the night, so that the postponed League of Ireland match to-day between St. James's Gate and Bohemians is certain to be played.

St. James's Gate's team was announced yesterday, but late last evening nothing was known at Dalymount Park concerning the amateur side, which likely will not be definitely decided on until this morning.

Two matches in the Universities' Union League also will be played to-day at Belfield, Stillorgan road, and Bird avenue, Clonskeagh.

THE FIXTURES.
St. James's Gate v. Bohemians (League of Ireland). Iveagh grounds, Crumlin, 2.30.
University College v. Royal Veterinary College (U.U.L.), Belfield, Stillorgan road, 2.45.
Royal College of Surgeons v. Dublin University. Bird avenue, Clonskeagh, 2.45.

COLLINGWOOD CUP.
Queen's University v. U.C.D. (holders), Belfast.

TEAMS.
St. James's Gate—Flynn, Noonan (R.), Gorman; O'Reilly, Geskins, Noonan (C.); Kennedy, Jackson, Bradshaw, Rogers (R.), Geoghegan.
Royal Veterinary College—B. McEvoy; F. Thompson, C. O'Leary; R. Carmichael, R. R. Kerr, C. McGettigan; R. McErlean, J. A. Bunkhardt, W. McCall, P. Meegan, and another.
University College—S. F. Murphy; T. Clancy, J. G. McLoughlin; O. Purcell, T. Halfpenny, J. McQuillan, P. Carey, D. Purcell, D. Rynes, S. Breslin, V. McLaughlin.

PIGEON RACING

DUBLIN AND DISTRICT FLYING CLUB

The above club held its annual general meeting in the club headquarters, 91 Ballybough road, Dublin. Mr. P. J. Kavanagh occupied the chair before a good attendance. The balance sheet showed an income of £100 and the expenditure £90, leaving a credit balance of £10 odd. £30 was paid in prize money, bringing the total paid for the last five years to well over £260.

The following were the principal prize winners:—W. Flynn, Dalton Cup and replica for first Cupar and Barrett Young Bird Average Cup, and £8 14/8; W. Flanagan, £6 18/1; Shaw Bros., £5 14/5; Rocliffe and Cant, £5 8/9; C. Doyle, Daly Cup for first Barrhill old bird race and £3 13/11; P. Daly (senior), £3 13/4; S. Wells, £2 14/-.

The following officers were elected for 1940:—President—Mr. P. J. Kavanagh. Vice-presidents—Messrs. W. J. Fitzgerald, F. Flanagan and J. McAree. Committee—Messrs. T. Rafferty, W. Flanagan, P. Cooling, E. Lynch and P. Fogarty. Hon. secretary and treasurer—Mr. S. Cant, 20 Fairfield avenue, Church road, Dublin. Hon. auditors—Messrs. P. Daly (junior) and J. Quinn.

Owing to the war it was impossible for the club to race the same route as in former years, and after a lengthy discussion the following race points and dates were fixed:—Old birds—Carrick-on-Suir, 4th May; Youghal, 11th, 18th and 25th May; Clonakilty, 1st June; Skibbereen, 8th and 15th June; Valentia, 22nd and 29th June.

Young birds—Ragenalstown, 13th July; Carrick-on-Suir, 20th July; Youghal, 27th July; Clonakilty, 3rd August; Skibbereen, 10th August; Valentia, 17th August. Skibbereen.

A produce race will be run in connection with Valentia young bird race.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS

WARD UNION.
January. Meet. Hour.
To-day.....Danshaughlin 1.30
Saturday, 27th.....9-Mile Stone 1.30

THE KILDARE.
Thursday, 25th.....Moone 11.0
Saturday, 27th.....Bishopscourt 11.0

THE MEATH.
Thursday, 25th.....Dowdstown 11.0
Friday, 26th.....Rathiston 11.0

OTHER MEETS TO-DAY.
Bree Hounds—Castleboro' Gate, 11.0.
Dunallow Hounds—Carker Pike, 11.0.
Island Hounds—Ballycanew, 11.0.
Ormond Hounds—Derrylahan Front Gate, 11.0.
South Westmeath—Ballykieran, 11.0.
Mid-Antrim Harriers—Killyree, 12.30.
Bray Harriers—Rat Hole, 1.30.
Mount Lottus Harriers—Garrycluff Cross-roads, 12.0.
Naas Harriers—Killashee Cross-roads, 1.0.
Ballyman Harriers—Mrs. McCausland's, Drumenon, St. Johnston's, 12.30.
Tara Harriers—Kentstown, 11.0.

HUNT CARDS.
LOUTH HOUNDS—Change of Meet—Friday, January 26, Lisloke, instead of Saturday, 27th.
EAST GALWAY HOUNDS—January—Thursday, 25th, Pyramid; East Main Cap; 27th, Feirwarry; Friday, 26th, Derrybinyer; Friday, 9th, Gortnamona Gate; Friday, 16th, Moghaneeria X; Friday, 23rd, Lawrencetown; Thursday, 29th, Green Door. At 11 o'clock.
MEATH HOUNDS—January—Thursday, 25th, Dowdstown; Friday, 26th, Rathiston. At 11 o'c.
BALLYNACAD HOUNDS—Change of Meet—Friday, January 26th, Crossdrum House; Tuesday, January 30th, Crossakeel, instead of Archerstown. At 11 o'clock.

GOLF

MR. E. TELFORD RETURNS TO DUBLIN

Mr. Edward Telford, a former member of the Milltown Golf

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

IRREGULAR PRICE CHANGES

Markets on the Dublin Stock Exchange yesterday were inclined to mark time, as public interest was not so extensive as during recent weeks. There was scattered liquidation in evidence, and although this was small, it was responsible for some irregularity in price movements.

Home Government Funds again attracted a good deal of attention and the tone was steady to firm; 3½ p.c. Financial Agreement Loan moved up to 95¼ and 4½ p.c. Land Bonds added a fraction, while the 4 p.c. Bonds advanced 10s. to 97½.

Firm conditions prevailed among British Funds and War Loan improved 5s. 9d. to 98⅛. Dublin 4½ p.c. 1955-75 relapsed 25s. to 95½.

Banks were buyers in places. Munster and Leinsters advanced 1s. to 100s. and Royals rose to 10½. Bank of Ireland stock and Provincial Old held steady.

Guinness units were again a dull spot and they closed 1s. down at 76s. Dublin Distillers "A" shaded off to 2s. 6d.

Rails continued to enjoy support. Great Southern Ord. firmed up to 10½ and the Pref. gained 10s. at 15½, but the Deb. eased to 52½. Great Northern Ord. hardened to 4¼.

The recent demand for Dublin Tram Pref. resulted in a sharp advance of 1s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. Associated Properties Pref. tended higher, but Cement Pref. dipped to 23s. 6d. Irish Cinema Pref. shed pence at 11s., but Sunbeam Wolsey Pref. were raised to 24s. 6d.

Among British Industrials chief interest centred round Imperial Tobaccos, on the final dividend announcement. Although the total distribution for the year is to be reduced 2 per cent. to 23 per cent., it was much better than the market had expected. The preliminary figures, too, would suggest a good increase in profits. The £1 units opened at 116s. 9d., but went sharply ahead to finish at 120s. 3d. B.A.T. Ord. improved to 99s. 1½d.

Textiles moved in quietly irregular fashion. Coats Ord. eased to 34s. 4½d., but Courtaulds hardened to 36s. 1½d.

Imperial Chemical Ord. held steady at 30s. 4½d. and Vickers Ord. advised better at around 19s. Mexican Eagle Oils quoted 6s. 4½d.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

5% Second National Loan (under £200)	(108½) 108½
4½% Third Loan	(103¼) 103¼
3½% Fourth Loan	(90½) 90¼
4% Conversion Loan (under £200)	(99¼) 99¼
3½% Financial Agreement	(95) 95⅛
Do. (under £200)	94⅞
4% Exchequer Bonds	(99⅞) 99⅛
Do. (£40 paid)	(3¼ dis.) ½ dis.
4½% Land Bonds	(109¾) 110
Do. (under £200)	(109½) 109¾
4% Land Bonds	(97¼) 97¾
Do. (under £200)	(96¾) 97½

BRITISH FUNDS.

3½% War Loan	(97⅜) 98⅛ 98⅛
Guar. 3% 1939 Stock	*97

CORPORATION STOCKS.

Dublin 4½% 1955/75	(96¾) 95½

BANKS.

Bank of Ireland	(250¼) 250¼
Munster and Leinster	(99/-) 100/-
Provincial Old	(38/3) *38/3
Royal	(104) 104½

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.

Dublin Distillers "A"	(2/9) 2/6
Guinness Ord.	(77/-) 76/6 76/3 76/- 76/-

RAILS, TRAMS, ETC.

Great Northern Ord.	(4) 4¼
Great Southern Ord.	(10) 10⅝
Do. Pref.	(15) 15½
Do. Deb.	(53) 52½
Do. 4% Red. Deb.	(83⅝) 84b 85s
Dublin Tram Pref.	(17/-) *18/6

IRISH INDUSTRIALS.

Assoc. Properties Pref.	(18/6) *19/-
Cement Ord.	(25/10½) 25/10½
Do. Pref.	(24/-) 23/6
Irish Cinema Pref.	(11/6) 11/-
Solus "B" Ord.	(27/-) 27/-
Sunbeam Wolsey Pref.	(24/-) 24/6

BRITISH INDUSTRIALS.

B.A.T. Ord.	(98/-) 99/1½
Coats (P. and P.) Ord.	(34/6) 34/4½
Do. "B" Pref.	(26/3) 26/-
Courtaulds Ord.	(36/-) 36/1½
Dunlop Rubbers	(30/-) 29/3b 29/3a
Imperial Chemical Ord.	(30/-) 30/4½
Imperial Tobacco Ord.	*116/9 120/3 120/3
Mexican Eagle Oil	6/4½
Vickers Ord.	(18/6) 18/6b 19/6a

* Odd lot. a asked. b bid. c cash.
(Previous prices are given in parentheses.)

IRISH BANKS' RATE.

Irish Banks' Rate (changed October 26, 1939) ..... 3 %
Loans on Government Stocks transferred ..... 3 %
Deposits under £2,000 ..... 1 %
Deposits of £2,000 and over ..... 1½ %
The rates in the foregoing table are subject to variation.

BELFAST EXCHANGE

Three and a half per cent. War Stock, 98⅛, ⅛; 4½ per cent. Guaranteed Bonds, 109½; Westminster Banks Partly, 78s. 6d.; Belfast Corporation 5 per cent. 1946-56, 106½; Gallaher Pref., 29s.; Imperial Tobacco, 116s. 3d., 117s. 3d. Baldwins, 6s.; Imperial Chemicals, 30s. 3d.; British South Africa, 20s. 2½d.; Bleachers, 4s. 11½d.

CORK EXCHANGE

Third National Loan repeated 103½; Financial Agreement Loan hardened to 95½; 4 per cent. Conversion Loan came back to 99½; 4½ per cent. Land Bonds remained 109½; War Loan advanced to 98⅛; Bank Stock unchanged, 250½; Munsters moved up to 100s.; Provincials (Old) steady, 38s. 3d.; Cement Pref. eased to 23s. 6d.; Cork Gas, sellers 7½; Guinness Ord. receded to 76s. 6d.; Solus "B." buyers 26s.; Sunbeam Wolsey Ord. improved to 30s., Pref., buyers 24s.

MOTORS AND TEXTILES

BIRMINGHAM FAIRLY FIRM

Humbers strong on balance-sheet. Fords and Austins firm. Hudsons easier at 45/6, Crosseleys at 5/- and Dennis at 16/3.

Alvis	2/3	Morris	23/9
Austin "A"	16/-	Napiers	7/14
Dunlops	28/9	Raleighs	46/6
Enfields	13/-	Rolls	89/-
Fords	15/9	Rovers	11/4½
Guys	1/10d	Singers	1/7½
Humbers	10/9	Standards	11/6
Leylands	73/6	Triplex	19/6
Lucas	54/3	B.S.A.	5/3

MANCHESTER STEADY

Textiles quietly steady.

Bleachers	5/-5/3	Cottons	31/-32/-
Dyers	6/9-7/-	Velvets	5/-5/6
"Shubbers"	5/5-5/6	Spinners	5/-6/6
Calicos	7/-7/6	Henrys	10/9-11/3
Coats	34/6-35/-	Turner and Newall	65/-
Courtaulds	36/-36/3	Wall Paper Def.	17/-17/6
Dunlops	28/6-29/-		

COMPANY NOTICES.

NORTHERN BANK LIMITED.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the STOCK of the NORTHERN BANK LIMITED will be held in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT BUILDINGS, DONEGALL SQUARE, WEST, BELFAST, on TOMORROW (THURSDAY), the 25th day of JANUARY, instant, at Twelve o'clock noon, to receive the Report of the Directors and Committee of Shareholders; to Elect Auditors, and to transact such other business as may be brought before them.

Signed by Order,
HUGH MURPHY,
Secretary.

Northern Bank Limited,
Belfast, 24th January, 1940.

THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY (of Great Britain and Ireland), LIMITED.
Bristol,
24th January, 1940.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Ordinary Stock will be CLOSED from the 1st to 15th February, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the Dividend payable on 1st March to all Stockholders on the Register at the close of business on the 31st January.

By Order,
G. W. ANSON,
Secretary.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

Tuesday Night.

STOCKS AND SHARES:
London cheerful.
Dublin irregular.
Manchester steady.
Birmingham fairly firm.
New York irregular.

MONEY:

Bank of England Rate	2 %
Last Year	2 %
Irish Bank Rate	3 %
London Three Months' Bills	1 %
Silver (spot)	22d.
Price of Gold	168/-

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

WHY BRITISH RAILS ARE SOARING

The London Stock markets were again in good form yesterday, with Gilt-edged securities showing no diminution of strength, despite the fact that inquiry was considerably less active than on the previous day. The most lively market, however, was that for British Rails, where a big investment demand was in progress, with the Prior charge stocks claiming particular attention. Apart from dividend hopes, buyers were attracted by the yields, while there was also a good deal of support based on compensation forecasts.

In other directions business proceeded on rather quiet lines, but sentiment throughout the "House" continued cheerful, and several of the principal Industrials showed to advantage at the close.

FUNDS STILL RISING

Although Gilt-edged stocks became much quieter, any profit-taking was absorbed without the slightest difficulty, and quotations pursued their recent advance without, however, recording anything but modest gains. War Loan further improved to 98⅛, while Funding Fours and Conversion 3½ per cent. were among other issues which also added ¼. India stocks followed their neighbours, and Colonial and Corporation issues again showed numerous bright features.

Foreign Bonds gave a mixed display, and a notably dull spot was Czech 8 per cent., which weakened sharply from 68 to 53. Far Eastern issues formed a heavy group, with Japanese Bonds presenting a weak appearance at the finish. Relief was provided by sustained buying of Brazilian Loans, and quotations marked a further all-round advance, under the lead of Funding 1898, which concluded 1¼ higher at 29½.

RAILS ACTIVE AND STRONG

British Rails were actively bought from the outset, and, notwithstanding an early sharp rise in quotations, demand persisted to the end, with the result that the market was able to outshine Gilt-edged. Rises in the Prior charges were in several instances of substantial proportions, and the junior stocks also gave a highly satisfactory exhibition. Great Western Ord. adding another ¾ to 39½, while L.M.S. put on ¾ to 14¾. Foreign Rails remained in the background, and a small turnover in American and Colonial Rails was barely sufficient to test prices.

With the exception of the Breweries, which continued under the prospect of weaker beer, Industrials had a firm tendency, and an especially bright section was that for Tobaccos, where prices went ahead in sympathy with "Imps," which reflected the satisfactory dividend and bonus announcement. Banks also retained a place in the limelight, and, with business on fairly brisk lines, most Textile issues made headway. Steels, too, had numerous gains, and Coal shares were in the ascendant.

I.C.I. ISSUES BOUGHT

A noteworthy development in the Miscellaneous group was buying in I.C.I issues, and the Preference eventually showed an appreciable advance.

Business in Mines continued to move slowly, and Kaffirs were mostly neglected, with the result that dealers found it unnecessary to make anything but minor adjustments in values. West Africans also experienced subdued conditions, with narrow movements, and little of interest transpired among the Base Metal leaders.

INDUSTRIALS MAINLY FIRM

TOBACCO SHARES ADVANCE

In a generally firm, although not particularly active, Industrial market the main feature was the strength of Tobacco shares, in which an almost general advance took place. "Imps" took the lead, the market being favourably impressed by the dividend, and the shares advanced ½ to 6½. British-American Tobacco shares also showed to advantage and finished with a rise of ½ at 54½. Carreras added ½ at 54½, but Tobacco Securities Ordinary were ⅛ easier.

Trans-Atlantics again commanded little attention, and the lower prices merely reflected the easier tendency prevailing in New York on the preceding day.

Iron and Steel shares continued to display firmness, a steady demand again existing for the better-class descriptions. Babcock and Wilcox and Hawthorn Leslies both put on a shilling, while Dorman Longs rose 9d., and smaller gains were frequent. Vickers at 18s. 9d. were a firm market.

Aircrafts and Motors were quiet, but Hawker Siddeleys, Bristols and Handley Page managed to put on 3d. each. In the Brewery group, Watney Deferred and Meuxs Ordinary both shed 6d., but Distillers put on a shilling. Guinness repeated 77s. Woolworths Ordinary lost 3d. in the Stores section, but Harrods were 6d. to the good. Rayons and Textiles were inactive, and, apart from J. and P. Coats and Lancashire Cotton, which eased 3d. each, prices were unchanged. Shipping shares remained dull, Clan Lines being ¼ down, but Cairn Lines were just a trifle harder.

Cables and Wireless Ordinary met with some support and moved up ½. Movements among Miscellaneous shares were few. Associated Portland Cement and Levers were easier, but British Aluminium and Wallpapers were slightly better. Dunlops at 28s. 9d. were 3d. easier.

OIL PREFERENCES RISE

Except that there was a steady demand for Preference issues of the leading companies, to which prices responded, there was little of interest in the Oil Share market yesterday. The recognised leaders received very little attention, but generally maintained quite a satisfactory tendency.

Shells finished ½ to the good and the 7 p.c. Pref. added 9d. Anglo-Iranian Ord. were without movement, but the First and Second Pref. both put on 6d., while Burmah 8 p.c. Pref. advanced a shilling. Phœnix were on offer and moved down to 7s. 6d. Mexican Eagles were just the turn easier, but Canadians were unchanged. Among Trinidads, Leaseholds lost ½ and Apex shed 3d.

RUBBERS NEGLECTED

Very quiet conditions again characterised the Rubber Share market yesterday, but while the demand was negligible, selling orders were equally limited, and, therefore, the general undertone continued steady, with most issues maintained at their previous closing levels. In a subdued raw rubber section spot weakened slightly to 12½d. per lb.

LONDON CLOSING PRICES

* Ex div. † Ex rights. ‡ Cum. div. § Ex bonus.

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.

	Closing.	Rise or fall
Canada 3½%	78½	78⅝
Do. 4%	107½	107⅝ + ⅛
3½% War Loan	98⅛	98⅜ + ⅛
Funding Loan	110⅝	111 + ⅜
Victory Bonds	103⅛	103⅜ + ⅛
5% Conversion Loan	108⅝	109⅛
5½% do.	99	99⅛ + ⅛
5% do.	100½	101⅛ + ⅛
5% do.	111¼	111½ - ⅛
3½% Land (1933)	80½	82½ + ½
4½% Land Bonds	109½	111½
India 3½%	78	77
Do. 3½%	89	90 + ¼
Local Loans	85⅝	86⅛

PUBLIC BOARDS

Metro Water 3% A	86	87	+½

DOMINION AND COLONIAL STOCKS

Australia 5% 1945-75	105	106	+ ¼
Canada 4% 1940-60	101¼	102¼	
New Zealand 3% 1939-55	87	88	+1
Queensland 5% 1940-60	101¾	102⅝	
S. African 3½ 1954-64	91½	92½	+ ½
S. Australian 5% 1945-75	104¼	105¼	+ ½
W. Australian 5% 1945-75	104½	105½	+ ½
Victoria 4% (1940-60)	100	101	+¼
Austral 3½% (1948-53)	98	101	+½
N.S.W. 5% (1945-65)	105	106	+½
N.S.W. 4% (1948-62)	99	100	+¼
N. Zealand 3½% (1955-60)	91	94	+3
S. Australia 4% (1940-60)	99	100	+¼
Victoria 5% (1945-75)	104½	105½	+¼
W. Australia 4% ('42-62)	99	100	+¼

FOREIGN STOCKS

Aug. 31.

16½	Braz. 6½% S.B. 27	17	+½
15	Do. 5% Fund. 98	29¼	+1¼
50	Chinese 4½% '98	80	+½
21	Do. 5% 1913	29	-1
58	Czecho-Slov. Rfn.	58	-5
66	Egyptian Unified	78 79	
10¾	French Ln. 4%	10½	+¼
27½	German 7%	5 5	
39	Japan 6% 1924	56	-1¼
—	Belgian 4% Bonds	54 9	+1
—	Brazil 5% Fd. '14	24	+1
—	Chinese 5% Rc., '18	40½	+½
—	German Exch. 7%	34	+½
—	Greek 7% '24	25 27	-2
—	Greek 6% Stbs.	20 24	-2
—	Greek 6% '14	17 22	-1
—	Japan 5½ Conv.	59	-2

BRITISH RAILS.

26	Great Western	39 40	+¾
60	Do. 5% Pref.	95 97	+2
11½	L.M.S. Ord.	14¼ 15¼	+⅝
4	L.N.E. 5% Pf. Ord.	3¾ 4½	+⅛
3	Do. Def. Ord.	2⅛ 2⅝	+⅛
107	Lon. Tran. 5% "A"	115 118	+1
56	Southern 5% Pf.	68 70	+1
11¼	Do. Def. Ord.	13½ 14½	+½
—	L.M.S. 4% Pf.	62 64	+2
—	L.M.S. 5% Red. Pf.	82 88	+1
—	L.M.S. 4% Deb. '23	46¾ 47¾	+1
—	L.N.E. 4% 1st Pf.	41 43	+½
—	L.N.E. 4% 2nd Pf.	14½ 16½	+½
—	L.P.T.B. 4½% A	111 114	+1¼
—	L.P.T.B. B	108 112	+2
—	Southern 5% Pf.	96 98	+2½

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILS.

32	Arg. G.W. 6% Deb.	36 37	
50½	B.A. Mid. 4% Deb.	58 60	
6½	Buenos Ayres G.S.	7 9	
49	Do. 4% Deb.	56½ 58½	+ ½
56½	B.A. & Pac. 4½% Deb.	61½ 63½	+ ½
29	Do. Con 4½% Deb.	34½ 36½	
5¼	Buenos A. & West.	6 7	
40½	Do. 4% Deb.	51½ 53½	+1
4	Canadian Pacific	6¾ 7	
62½	Do. 4% Deb.	81 84	+1
49	Cent. Arg. 4% Deb	56½ 58½	+ ½
50	Do. 5% 1st Deb.	65 67	+1
53½	Cord. Cen. 1st Deb.	66½ 68½	+ ½
99	Gd. Trk 4% Guar.	97 101	+1
21½	San Paulo Ord.	37 39	
—	Tan. Ajr. (Trees)	93 93	+1
—	G. Tk. 4% P. Db.	98 101	+1

BANKS.

Bank of England	336	342	
Bank of Montreal	43	46	+½
Barclay "A"	9½	10⅜	+ ⅛
Lloyds	50 9	52/3*	+0/6
Martins £20 (£2½ paid)	7¾	8½	+ ⅛
Midland	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
Nat. Prov. (£5 14s. pd.)	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Standard of South Africa	12¼	12⅝	
Westminster	3½	3⅝	+⅛
Do. 4% '61 paid	89/6	90/9	+1/0
Hong Kong and Shanghai	86	90	+2

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.

6⅛	Bass-Ratcliff Ord.	111/6	113/6
17/0	Brewers of Van.	18/0	19/0 +0/6
93/0	Distillers Ord.	56/0	67/0 +1/0
93/0	Guinness Ord.	76/0	76/3
4½	Hd Coope Allsopp	69/0	71/0
60/0	Watney Combe Df.	50/6	52/6 -0/6
—	Walker-Cain Ord.	19/0	20/0 -0/3

DRAPERY AND STORES.

1/0	Burton (M.) Ord.	15/32	15/32
16/6	Gamage (A. W.)	14/0	15/0 -0/3
51·0	Harrods	39/6	40/6 +0/6
2*32	Marks & Spcr. (5/-)	51/6	52/6
21/8	O.K. Bazaar "A"	23/9	26/0
62 6	Woolworth Ord.	60/3	61/3 -0/3

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS.

39 0	Assoc. El. Indus.	37/6	38/6 -0/3
17/9	Crompton Park.	17/0	18/0
18/0	Ever Ready (5/-)	26/0	27/0
18/0	General Elec.	37/6	39/6 +0/3
18/0	Henley's Tel. (5/-)	19/0	20/0
21·6	Siemens	19/6	20/6
—	Callendars Cable.	59/9	61/9 +0/3

ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

29/6	City of London	25/6	27/6
39·0	County of London	34/9	36/9
23/0	Edmundsians	23/3	24/3
—	Lancashire	30/0	31/0 +0/6

INSURANCE.

22	Alliance New	22½	23½ + ¼
25	L. & Lan. Fire £5	24	25
—	Do. (£1 paid)		
17⅞	Pearl (£1)	14¼	14¾
12	Phœnix £10 (£1 p)	14	15 + ¼
31	Prudential	24⅞	25⅜
8	Royal Exchange	7⅞	8¼ + ⅛
7¾	Royal £1 (10/- p.)	7⅞	8⅛ + ⅛
6¾	Sun £1 (5/- pd.)	72/0	74/0
—	Atlas £5.£1 5/- pd.	11½	12½ + ¼
—	Ldn. Ass. £2½	12½	13½ + ½

IRON, COAL AND STEEL.

16/8	Allied Iron	23/32	25/32
46/0	Babcock & Wilcox	43/9	44/6 +1/0
5/9	Baldwins	47½	47½ +0/3
43/0	Bolsover Colliery.	44/6	45/6
28/0	Brown (J.) (10/-)	29/6	30/6
26/6	B.S.A.	21/9	22/3
8/-	Cammell L'rd (5/-)	8/-	8/6 +0/3
22 0½	Colvi.le Ord. (£1)	21/9	22/9
7/4	Consett Iron	8/3	9/0 +0/3
86 0	Corv. (William)	83/6	87/6
27/0	Dorman, Long	27/0	28/0 +0/9
66/3	Firth, Brown	62/0	63/0
23/0	Guest, Keen	24/3	25/3 +0/6
25/0	Hadfields (10/-)	25/0	27/0
10/9	Pease & Partners	11/0	11/9 +0/1½
16/0	Powell Duffryn	19/6	20/6 +0/6
18/3	Pressed Steel	14/3	15/3
26/6	Ruston & Hornsby	29/3	30/3
30/6	S. Durham Steel	31/0	32/0
43/9	Stewts& Lloyds Df.	43/3	44/3 +0/6
3/3	Thomas Iron	3/9	4/0
45/3	United Steel	21/6	22/6
17/4½	Vickers Ord.	18/6	19/0 +0/1½

LAND AND INVESTMENT

Aug. 31.

15/6	Forestal Land	22/3	23/3
17/6	Hudson's Bay	24/3	25/3 +0/3
23/3	Sudan Plantations	31/6	32/6

MOTORS AND AEROPLANES

1⅜	Austin Motor (5/-)	15/6	16/6
5/6	Bentley & Draug.	4/9	5/3
16/6	Bristol Aero (10/-)	14/9	15/9 +0/3
36/0	De Havilland	30/0	32/0
18/9	Fairey Aviation	15/9	16/9
2/6	Ford Motors	1/3	1/9
15/0	Handley Page Pf.	12/32	13/32
15/6	Hawker Sidd. (5/-)	14/3	15/3 +0/3
32/0	Imperial Airways	33/0	34/6
4/-	Leyland Motors	3/9	3/9
30/6	Morris Motors	23/6	24/6
5/16	Rolls Royce	4/32	4/32
15/0	Rootes	11/0	12/0
2/32	Tilling (Thomas)	1/16	1/16

NEWSPAPERS

15/8	Allied News Ord.	12/0	13/0 -0/6
7/0	Assoc. News Def.	7/3	8/3
17/6	Daily Mail Trust	14/0	15/9
5/0	Odhams Press (4/-)	3/6	4/0
—	Daily Mirror Ord.	7/6	8/6 -0/3

OILS

Aug. 31.

3⅛	Anglo Iranian Ord.	2 29/32	2 31/32
28/8	Apex Trinidad	26/0	27/0 -0/3
2⅞	Asiatic	2 1/32	2 1/16
3¼	Burmah	3 1/32	3 3/32
7/6	Canadian Eagle	8/1½	8/7½
3/4½	Kern Oil (3/4)	3/3	3/9 +0/1½
1⅜	Lobitos	1 29/32	1 31/32
10/0	Lon. & Th. Hav.	8/6	9/6
5/1½	Mexican Eagle	6/3	6/9 -0/1½
4/6	Phœnix	7/0	8/0 -1/0
38⅛	Royal Dutch	32¾	33¼
4/32	Shell Transport	3 30/32	3 31/32 +1/32
2/6	Trinidad Leas.	2¾	2 31/32 -1/32
46/0	Trinidad Pet. Dev.	43/9	44/9
1	W.O.C. Holdings	1/8	1 1/16 +1/32
—	A.-Iran. 8% 1stP	29/6	31/6 +0/6
—	A.-Iran. 8% Def'd	30/6	32/6 +0/6
—	British C'trolled	1/44**	-0/1½
—	Brit. C'trolled Pf.	4/6 **	-0/3
—	Burmah 8% Pf.	35/0	37/0 +1/0
—	S. T'port 7% Pf.	32/3	33/3 +0/9
—	Steaua Romana	4/6	5/6 -0/3

** Dealings between British subjects by negotiation, subject to final Treasury approval.

REFRESHMENT AND FOOD

16/6	Aerated Bread	9/0	9/0 -0/3
17/0	Barrel Def.	21/0	22/0
4/4½	Home & Col. (4/-)	3/9	4/3
10/7½	Internat. Tea (5/-)	11/0	12/0
3/6	Lyons (A.)	3/3	4/-
2/6	Maypole Def.	2/6	3/0
4/6	Scribbans	5/3	6/3 -0/6
38/1½	Schweppes Ord.	1 1/32	1 1/16
—	Scribbans Def.	2/6	3/6 -0/3
—	S'field Ar. Meat	¼	½ -⅛

RUBBERS

Aug. 31.

23/4½	Anglo-Dutch	24	24⅞
7/6	Anglo-Malay	8/6	8/9 -0/3
2/0	Bukit Sembawang	2/3	2/6
0/9	Bukit Sembawang	0/9	0/9
9/7½	Grand Central	11/6	12/6
20/7½	Highlands	20/4½	21/4½
7/4½	Jugra Lands	8/7½	8/7½
19/4½	Kuala Lumpur	23/6	24/6
2/4½	London Asiatic	2/3	2/6
15/10½	Malacca	16/0	16/0
27/6	Malaysian	32/9	33/9
2 6	Merlimau Pegoh	2/10½	
11/0	Orient. Trust	12/10½	
26/0	Rubber Trust	33/3	
18/7½	Tandjong	18/9	
13/0	Tandjong Malim	12/0	
45/3	United Sua Betong	54/4½	
6/4½	Yallambrosa	6/9	

Alagar	0/10†	Gld. Rose	19/3
Ali. Sum.	19/3	Java Amt.	12/6
Java Tr.	0/9	Pataling	28/7½
Batu Tiga	24/0	Selenak	25/0*
Cen. Perak	1/10½	Taiping	1/1½
Ch'tsumo	2/1½	Tr'r'ganu	2/7½ -0/3
Chevios	9/7½	Da.8m.1	0/7½
Cicely	2/7½	Tam Seng	1/9
Fitzclare	1/10½ -0/7½		

SHIPPING

6/6	Coast Lines	9/9	9/9
2/6	Cunard Ord.	3/0	3/6
37/1½	E.S.U. Reafforion.	1/0	2/0
18/3	Furness, Withy	17/6	18/6
19/0	P. & O. Def. (£1)	16/6	16/6
3/1½	R.M. Realisation	2/6	3/0
—	Cairn Line	4/3	5/3 +0/1½
—	Clan Line	4½	5½ -¼

TEXTILES AND ART. SILK

2/4½	Bleachers	4/6	5/0
3/0	Bradford Dyers	6/6	7/6
6/0	British Celanese	6/3	7/0
4/0	Calico Printers	2/0	2/3
3½	Can. Celanese	5⅝	5⅝
29/0	Coats	34/3	35/0 -0/3
28/9	Courtaulds	35/9	36/9
25/7½	Eng. Sew. Cotton	31/9	32/6
2/6	Fine Spinners	5/9	6 6
21/32	Patons & Baldwins	57/0	58/0

TEAS.

Ang. Ceylon	1 5/32	Empire	1 5/32
Ceylon Plant	1 1/32	Imperial	1 3/32
Co. Tea & L.	1 31/32 + 1/32	Jokai	1 9/32
Doonrs	1 5/32	Nodeem	1 1/32
Assam Company	3		+1/32
New Dimbula	2/32		+1/32
Singlo	1/32		+1/32

TOBACCOS

4 11/32	Brit.-Amer. Tob.	5 3/32	
6¼	Carreras "A"	5 31/32	+ ½
15/3	Do. "B" (2/6)	14/0	15/0
6⅛	Gallaher	5⅛	5 5/16
6⅛	Imp. Tobacco	5 29/32	+ 1/32
97	Do. Canada	97½	
2⅛	Tobacco Tst. Ord.	2 1/16	- 1/32

TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES

0/10½	Baird Tel. Pref.	0/1½	0/7½
1/1½	Do. Def.	0/1½	0/7½
84	C.A.W. 5½% Pf.	98	100
48	Do. New Ord.	60¼	62¼ + ¼
97	Do. 4% Funded	94	97
28/0	Marconi Marine	26/3	27/3
5½	Radio Corp.	7	7¼ -3/16

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIALS

3 5/16	Assoc. Cement	2 5/16	2 11/16 -1/16
10/3	Assoc. Brit. Pic.	9/3	9/3
28/9	Beecham's Pills	30 0	31/3
7/9	Do. Def. (5/-)	7/6	8/3
42 3	Boots Pure Drug	39/0	40/0
20/3	Borax Con. Def.	23/0	24/9
7¼	Brazilian Traction	9¾	10 + ⅛
2 11/32	Brit. Aluminium	50/3	51/3 +0/3
30/0	British Match	31/9	32/9
29/3	Brit. Oil & Cake	17	1 15/16
3 1/32	Brit. Oxygen Ord.	2 29/32	3 1/32
27/6	Brit. Plaster Bd.	22/0	23/0
3 15/16	Brit. Portland Cem.	3¼	3¾
24/0	Brit. P. & Light	25/0	27/0
9½	Cerebos Ord.	9½	9¾
4¾	Reckitt Ord.	4¾	5
59/3	Spillers Ord.	55/6	56/6
62/6	Tate & Lyle	55/9	56/3
32/6	Triplex Glass	19/0	20/0
87/0	Tube Invest.	90/0	90/0
4	Turner & Newall	64/9	65/9
23/6	United Molasses	25/6	26/6
1 7/8	White, Tomkins	1 1/32	1 2/32
—	Imp. C.I. Pref.	31/6	32/6 +1/6
—	L. & U'lever 8% Pf.	1¼	1⅜ +⅛
—	L. & U'lever 7% Pf.	1⅛	1 3/16 +⅛

DIAMOND.

5 1/2	De Beers Def.	5¾	6 - 1/8
8¼	Do. Pref.	8 1/2

The Irish Times.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1940.

POOLING THEIR PLANS

HOSPITAL DESIGNS FOR A SHILLING

SAVING STATE AND MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE

A PRACTICAL institution, which saves both the State and municipal authorities much expenditure upon committees and investigations, has been in work for some time in Sweden. It is the "Central Institute for Hospital Standards, Information, and Research." For the modest sum of one krona (about one shilling) this organisation provides copies of the very latest development in the sphere of hospital building, which in recent decades have become an art of itself.

When the idea was advanced three or four years ago it won the support of the Swedish State Medical Board. In 1938 it was also approved by the Riksdag, which granted funds to enable the institution to commence activity in the summer of 1939.

The object of the organisation is of considerable importance to the modern social system. While the field of social welfare extends, costs must be kept down, and this can be achieved, among other ways, by standardisation. Individualism means that considerable expense is involved in the investigation and planning of each particular hospital, old people's home, etc. The Central Institute for Hospital Standards, Information, and Research, and an associated body known as the Standardisation Committee, now constitute organs through which the Swedish authorities can bring about the uniformation which is economically necessary.

STANDARD DESIGNS

The Central Institute collects standard designs relating to the various kinds of buildings, together with operational details, and thereby enables interested authorities to take advantage of a wide range of information at one and the same time. The idea is that the constructor of an optical clinic, for instance, shall deposit with the Institute copies of his drawings, and that when another clinic is to be built the designer of same shall begin by studying the plans of his predecessor. At present this arrangement is voluntary, but it is not unlikely that the procedure will some day become compulsory. This centre also provides information about the latest news and developments in respect of hospital equipment, Sweden having many manufacturers of surgical instruments and various other appliances belonging to hospital equipment, some of whom have gained a good market for their goods abroad.

The Institute is contemplating arranging continuation courses for architects, engineers and administrative staffs in the future. Besides authorities and designers, others may also buy copies of the material available at the Institute.

This Swedish idea has also aroused interest in other countries. Its propounder, the well-known Swedish hospita constructor, Hjalmar Cederström, was elected at the International Hospital Congress in Paris, 1937, chairman of a special committee for the purpose of forming an international centre for hospital standards, information and research, to which all the participating countries should contribute their experience for mutual use. International co-operation in the matter has, however, been very much dislocated on account of the prevailing disturbed political situation in Europe.

In addition to Sweden, another institute of this kind has been started in Switzerland, and plans have also been prepared in other countries. Naturally, the idea could be applied in respect of other fields of social work besides the hospital sphere—*e.g.*, for school and house building, where the same need for standardisation and economy exists.

CANADA'S AIR FORCE

AERIAL DEFENCE AND OFFENCE

The air record of Canada in the last war, and the galantry, self-reliance and mechanical skill of Canada's youth kindled the imagination and fired the enthusiasm of allied nations. As a result, much interest has been aroused as to Canada's contribution in the present war in the matter of aerial defence and offence. It is a well-known fact that many Canadian flyers are attached to the Royal Air Force, and have already distinguished themselves in the operations to date. Furthermore, Canada is taking an active part in the Empire air scheme, whereby large, but as yet unnannounced, numbers of flyers from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, will receive their advanced training in this Dominion.

The Royal Canadian Air Force has expanded considerably in recent years. The peace establishment of the Royal Canadian Air Force, as authorised in 1921, provided for 1,340 officers and 3,905 airmen, although, as late as 1936, the strength included only 190 officers and 1,115 airmen, and there were no more than 172 aircraft available for a wide range of duties.

A spokesman for the Canadian Department of National Defence recently announced that "some conception of the progress achieved in little more than three years may be obtained from figures representing the present war establishment, consisting of 1,590 officers and 15,000 airmen, and the knowledge that material advances have been made even since the actual declaration of war by Canada on the 10th of September."

The functions of Canada's peace-time air force are almost exclusively instructional. It consists of headquarters at Ottawa, and of what is, in effect, a school of aviation. Under peace-time conditions, there is no permanent establishment; there are no embodied units, and service formations of thirteen squadrons exist only upon paper. In civil aviation, however, Canada has developed a large reserve of airmen during recent years. Total investments in Canada in civil aviation at the close of 1938 was $10,648,513. There were then 1,255 licensed private and commercial pilots and 643 licensed air engineers.

AUSTRALIA'S AIR TRAINING SCHEME

More than 2,000 new 'planes will, it is expected, be required for the training of the 26,000 men for air crews under the Empire Air training scheme. Training on a major scale will begin about March.

A level-headed, practical girl

Quietly self-confident in anything she undertakes; with all-round capability, unusual adaptability, a rapid grasp of new ways and new methods, a fund of tact, insight, and persuasiveness, and a firm, efficient grip on her numerous activities. Means to succeed and possesses the will to create the way, but has her own definite ideas and will brook no interference.

The above is a delineation of a reader's character from her handwriting. See others in the *Weekly Irish Times*

AUCTIONS.

BODINGTOWN AND FLEMMINGTOWN,
CLONALVY, CO. MEATH
(WHITE ESTATE).

COMPACT HOLDINGS FOR SALE

WE have received instructions to SELL THE ABOVE LANDS BY PUBLIC AUCTION (in two lots), at OUR SALEROOMS, 31 MANOR STREET, DUBLIN, on
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, at 2 o'clock.
Comprising:
LOT 1—Part of the Lands of Bodingtown, containing 45a. 3r. 15½ p., statute measure (thereabouts), held subject to the annuity of £19 6s. 2d. P.L.V. £49.
LOT 2—Part of the Lands of Flemmingtown, containing 32a. 2r. 35p., statute measure (thereabouts), held subject to the annuity of £7 0s 6d. P.L.V. £22 15s.
Clonalvy is situated 4 miles from the town of Balbriggan, and 13 miles north from Dublin.
Conditions of Sale from—
JAMES FAGAN, Esq., Solicitor having Carriage of Sale, 58 Parnell square, Dublin; or
JOHN P. CUFFE, Ltd., M.I.A.A.

RESIDENTIAL GRAZING FARM FOR SALE,

Containing 150 acres. Low annuity and valuation. Prime fattening land, well watered and sheltered, with good dwellinghouse and out-offices thereon. Situated North Co. Dublin, 8 miles from city. Apply—
JOHN P. CUFFE, Ltd., M.I.A.A.,
Auctioneers, Valuers and Livestock Salesmen,
31 MANOR STREET, DUBLIN.

600
STORE CATTLE,
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),
IN OUR SALE PADDOCKS, 63 PRUSSIA STREET, at 11 o'clock sharp.
GANLY & SONS.

STORE CATTLE SALE,
AT 50 PRUSSIA STREET,
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),
AT 11 O'CLOCK.
GAVIN LOW, LTD.,
50 PRUSSIA STREET.

STORE CATTLE SALE,
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),
At 11 a.m. prompt.
CRAIGIE BROS.,
37 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

THOS. DOCKRELL, SONS & CO., LTD.,
Auctioneers and Valuers, M.I.A.A.
FURNITURE AUCTION,
TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), at 12 o'clock,
25 GROSVENOR PLACE,
RATHMINES.
On View from 10 o'clock. Delivery immediately after Sale.
THOS. DOCKRELL, SONS & CO., LTD.,
Auctioneers and Valuers, M.I.A.A.,
38/39 STH. GREAT GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN.
Telephone No. 71351, controls out ten lines and Private Branch Exchange.

FARMS FOR SALE.

CO. DUBLIN—200 Statute acres. Two-storey Cottage Residence, cattle sheds, etc. P.L.V. £230. Annuity, £89. Sound fattening quality grass farm, with 20 acres (Irish) tillage. 6 miles from city.
ALSO ADJOINING THE ABOVE IN
CO. MEATH—178 Statute acres. Small House and out-offices. P.L.V., £179. Small annuity and rent charges. 7 miles from city.
R. & J. WILKINSON,
M.I.A.A., Auctioneers, etc.,
40 and 41 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

A FAMOUS REGIMENT

STORY OF THE SVEA LIFE GUARDS

A new volume constituting part of a remarkable Swedish regimental history has just left the press. It is the second volume of a monumental work on the Royal Svea Life Guards, one of the historically most famed of Swedish regiments. The first volume appeared a couple of years ago, and when the its entirety will comprise three further volumes, and is expected to be completed by 1942.

Much interest has centred on the exact date of the origin of this regiment, and thereby its right to bear on its colours certain victory names, as, for instance, "Lützen, 1632," the famous battle in the Thirty Years' War, which the Swedes won, but in which they lost their King, Gustavus Adolphus. In some quarters it was claimed that the regiment was a descendant of the "Queen Christina's Court Regiment," which was organised in 1643. This view was contested by others, who consider that the regiment could trace its ancestry to the Royal Bodyguard of 1526.

In any case, it was accepted that the traditions of the Svea Life Guards extended to and beyond the time of Gustavus Adolphus, and the regiment was permitted to retain the name of "Lützen" on its colours. Later it has been ascertained that these traditions go still further back, *viz.*, to Gustav Vasa's "War of Liberation, 1521," which name is to be found on the colours presented to the regiment in 1926 in connection with its fourth centennial celebrations.

The first volume of the history covered the period 1523-1560, when Gustav Vasa's liberation work became soundly founded during internal and external feuds, and since when neither the Danes nor the Russians were able to crush the Swedish kingdom. In this volume very detailed accounts, based on exhaustive archive researches, were given of Gustav Vasa's liberation wars, military expeditions, and the maintenance, arming and clothing of the Life Guards on foot, from which the Svea Regiment is claimed to emanate.

Volume II., now published, covers the period 1560-1611, or the history of the Life Guards under the sons of Gustav Vasa. It is an impressive volume of 775 pages. The material has been thoroughly prepared, and the description covers a very wide field, and, as a whole, it provides the culturally and militarily interested public with a source of reliable knowledge on various subjects, documented down to the smallest detail.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

DOMESTICS WANTED CONTD. FROM PAGE 1

NURSES WANTED.

WANTED immediately, trained Infants' Nurses, Catholic, Protestant; best type only considered.—Miss Moynihan's Nurses' Bureau, 55 Lr. O'Connell st.

COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS WANTED.

CAPABLE COOK GENERAL WANTED, good cooking; also HOUSE PARLOURMAID; near Kingstown, adult family.—F 5, this office.

WANTED for Killiney district, experienced COOK GENERAL; must be good cook, over 30 years; housemaid kept. Address, stating wages and enclosing copies references, "Z 2851, Cook," this office. 20 O

WANTED, superior COOK GENERAL, experienced, age about 25; Aga cooker; family two country place, near Greystones; wages £40; send copies references; interview Dublin by appointment. — Tyler, Templecarrig House, Greystones. 22 F

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WANTED, strong, young COOK GENERAL, adult family, Ballsbridge; good wages.—E 1973, this office.

WANTED, COOK GENERAL, Pitswilliam square; parlourmaid kept; good outings and wages to suitable person. Address "Z 2891, Cook General," this office. 23 F

YOUNG Cook General; £36; house parlourmaid kept; one lady.—Mrs. Campbell, Cullin, Bray. 23 F

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EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY.
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Matron can supply well recommended Domestics, experienced and untrained, in all capacities.
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COOK General or General in small adult family.—E 1957, this office.

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EXPERIENCED General; town or country; good references; disengaged.—E 1961, this office.

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RESPONSIBLE Girl desires post as General, South side; adults; outdoor, 8 to 4.30. Apply 42 Casimir road, Harold's Cross. 22 O

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EXPERIENCED Children's Nurse requires post, splendid reference; plain state wages; presently engaged.—E 1976, this office.

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ALL Waterproof Covers for carts, vans, threshers, lorries; Rich Covers, Sacks, Bags; best terms.—Coleman, 21-25 Chancery street, Dublin. T

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CORKS, Glasses, Utensils for Bar and Cellar; Couches, Stools, etc., and general repairs to fittings.—James Fox and Co., Ltd., William street, Dublin. T

FOR Sale, Restaurant Equipment, tables, chairs, cookers (gas), delph, cutlery, utensils, etc. Seen between 3-6.30 p.m. at 127 Lower Baggot street. 22 E

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LADY'S Evening Dresses, Shoes and all Clothes; good condition, good sizes; best offers; seen town; no dealers.—E 1966, this office. 23 D

POWER Output for your Wireless Set. See the Illustrated Article in the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price twopence. 23 F

TYPEWRITERS, every make from £4; Portables, Large; guaranteed.—Normas Works, Trinity street. Established 1897. 32 29

TYPEWRITERS, 30 clearing, from 50/-; stock-taking.—Commercial Typewriter Company, 29 South Frederick street.

3 SHEEP or Calf Troughs, strong galvanised steel, 9ft., with wheels and legs, 50/- each; chance offer.—Orpen and Son, Granby row, Dublin. 23 F

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FOR Cash or Easy Payments, our value in Prams, Cots, Folders, etc., is unequalled. Write for Catalogues T.—The Baby Carriage Co., 129 Stephen's Green, Dublin. T

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TRACTOR Ploughs, Disc Harrows and other Tractor Implements. Delivery from stock. Inspection invited.—T. Lenehan and Co., 124-5 Capel street, Dublin. 8 16

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WANTED, 200-500 Gallon Petrol Tank and Pump; must be guaranteed in working order. Address "Z 2842, Tank," this office.

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WIRELESS, BROADCASTING, ETC.

POWER Output for your Wireless Set. See the Illustrated Article in the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price twopence. 23 F

GARDEN, FARM, SEED, ETC.

THE HELIOTROPE.

Writing on this subject in the *Weekly Irish Times*, the Garden Correspondent says:—Notwithstanding the severity of the weather outside, a good deal of activity is in progress at this time in the greenhouse and propagating department, especially in the potting of autumn-rooted cuttings of the various bedding plants. Among these, we are tempted at the moment to say a few words regarding this favourite flowering plant, not because of its colour, which is neither remarkably rich nor brilliant, but because of the delicious fragrance pervading the air in its immediate vicinity when in bloom. The heliotrope is very easily propagated from cuttings obtained in a soft growing state during August, and inserted in boxes of light sandy soil. Unlike the zonal geranium, however, the cuttings of which strike best in the open, the heliotrope must be rooted under greenhouse conditions, water being sparingly given during the winter, and the young plants potted singly and started into growth about this time. For bedding it is almost unnecessary to say the heliotrope has very few equals, especially since the large-flowered modern forms have been evolved, and the same may be said regarding it as a suitable subject for vases and window-boxes. It is, however, with reference to its value as a winter-flowering plant we would draw attention to this old favourite at the present time. Everyone likes to have flowers in the winter and early spring, and among these the heliotrope will be found most useful and easy to manage. Some of the best rooted cuttings should be reserved for pot culture at this time, and potted in a compost of two parts loam and one part leaf-mould and coarse sand. Keep the plants in a medium temperature until established, when they may be given cool treatment until all danger of spring frosts has passed. They should then be placed out of doors on a bed of clean coal ashes or gravel, and constantly pinched to form nice bushy plants. When the pots are filled with roots the plants will require a shift into their flowering pots, for which five or six-inch will be sufficiently large for handy decorative plants.

A YEAR'S supply of Vegetables for 10/6. Get our 1940 Vegetable Seed Collection. Also offered: 8 Collections, 21/-; C, 31/6; D, 42/-; E, 63/-. Carriage paid.—Drummond's, Dawson street, Dublin, and Pembroke, Co. Cork. T

ABOUT Beautiful Gardens, Consult E. G. White, F.R.H.S., Gold Medallist, and Inspect White-church Nurseries, Rathfarnham. 'Phone 95197. T

AGRICULTURAL Lime—We can give prompt delivery of Ground Caustic Lime, or "Ground Carbonate of Lime." Both limes are ground extremely fine. Can be sown by any type of manure distributor. Packed in 2 cwt. sacks. Special quotations for 3 and 6 ton wagon loads, delivered carriage paid your nearest station.—Clogrennane Lime Works, Carlow. 'Phone, Carlow 101. 18 X

AURICULAS, 3/-; Coreopsis, 2/-; Canterbury Bells, 1/6; Foxgloves, 1/6; Sweet William, 1/6; Iceland Poppies, 1/6; Daisies, 1/-; Myosotis, 1/-; Polyanthus, 2/6; Siberian Wallflowers, 1/6; Brompton Stock, 1/6; all per dozen; large plants, to colour or mixed; post 6d. List free.—Canon Patten, Fethard. 10 X

BRADSHAW—Tulips, 5/- 100 to clear; Crocuses, Dutch Iris, Grape Hyacinths, all 2/6 100.—15 Parliament street, Dublin. 19 C

CHRYSANTHEMUMS, "Winter White," for Xmas, requires no heat; huge cropper, easy grower; 2/6 dozen (Cuttings), 10/- 100, 80/- 1,000. Also Xmas Red, same price, c.w.o., paid.—Maxwell and Co., Edenvale Nurseries, Castleragh road, Belfast. 23 C

FINNEBEGUE, Co. Down, is the Historic Irish Mansion featured in the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price twopence. 23 F

GENERATE (treehouse geniality with an oil burning Greenhouse Heater. A necessary plant and seeding safeguard against winter's unwelcome weather risks. Models at all prices; many pre-emergency whilst stocks last. Write for particulars.—Bowen's, Garden Sundriesmen, 51 52 Capel street; 1, 2 Westmoreland street, Dublin. 19 C

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LISSADELL Plants: Cabbage; Harbinger, 2/- per 100, pos. free, cash with order; subject unsold.—Manager, Lissadell, Sligo. T

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ALWAYS Dependable—Bran, Pollard, Maize Products, Poultry Foods; quotations free; prompt deliveries.—Williamson, 182 Pearse street. Telephone, 72256. 16 13

FOR Sale, African Grey Parrot, healthy, companionable, chaste vocabulary. Address "Z 2829, Parrot," this office. 18 C

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LEGHORNS—Four White March Cockerels, 10/- each, splendid strain; carriage extra.—Haverin, Essex Lawn, Roscommon.

POWER Output for your Wireless Set. See the Illustrated Article in the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price twopence. 23 F

UNSATISFACTORY dealing by any Advertiser in these columns should be immediately reported to the Manager of the "Irish Times." X

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BLACK'S—Bedroom Suites, Bedsteads and Bedding, cheapest in the Trade. Large Selection of Cork Lino and Floor Covering. Warehouse and Showrooms, 81 and 82 Talbot street. 17 12

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LAWLOR, Briscoe will Buy and Sell your Surplus Furniture. Auctions every Thursday.—35 Ormond quay. T

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ABOUT Clothes—Mrs. Cusack, 65 Aungier street, Purchases Left-Off Clothing, Furniture, etc.; distance no object. 22 A

COMFORTABLE Camel Coat, with hood, suitable for now and early spring, for 4½ guineas, at Ryan's, Ltd., 71 Grafton street. 23 E

FUR Coats, any condition, Remodelled latest Swagger Styles, Repaired and Cleaned, £2 10s., inclusive; Skins reasonably extra; Fox Ties Reconditioned; Fur Coat Bargains, from £4; Discarded Fur Coats Bought for cash.—Feldman, 29 Mary street. 24 20

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NATURAL silver Fox Ties at £5 10s., new stock, Capes, Reversos.—Feldman, 29 Mary street. 24 20

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FURS.

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WANTED, Upright or small Grand Piano; state full particulars.—E 1972, this office. 17 C

WANTED, American Organ or Harmonium; state full particulars.—E 1884, this office. 20 C

WANTED at once Iron Frame Piano; particulars, first letter.—F 1578, this office. 22 E

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TRACTOR Ploughing and Harrowing done by contract.—Leinster Tillage Co., Clondalkin, Co. Dublin. 11 X

WANTED, Milking Goat in kid; full particulars, price; Bray district. Address "Z 2895, Goat," this office. 7 26

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GRAZING, for Sheep only, on Lands of Golf Course, convenient to Dublin, approximately 120 Statute Acres, from 16th March, 1940, to 30th November, 1940. Open for Offers. Address "Z 2888, Grazing," this office.

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EXCEPTIONAL OFFER OF MEN'S GOLF HOSE—An attractive selection in Fancy Designs. Usual prices, 9/6 to 10/6 per pair. Reduced to clear at **4/6**

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ASSORTED COLLECTION OF SMALL BOYS' OVERCOATS—all of excellent quality, but, because they are somewhat tossed, now offered at practically HALF the regular price! In sizes to fit Boys of 3 to 7 years. Usually priced from 35/- to 42/-.
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A limited number of Youths' D.B. Real Leather Coats (sizes up to Small Men's), warmly lined, and finished with two pockets and all-round Leather Belt. In Tan shade only.
Reduced to clear at HALF PRICE. NOW ONLY..... **55/-**

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5 and 6 Guinea Suits
Now **79/6** each
During the few remaining days of the Sale, SWITZERS are offering an attractive range of perfectly tailored Suits in high-grade Tweeds at 79/6 each.—a figure that is fully 25/- to 45/- below the normal selling prices.

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GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN

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AT Pyncot Dog Shop, South King street, Dublin.—Everything for the Dog. T

AIREDALE Kennels, Stonehurst, Killiney, Dublin.—For Sale, Fox Terriers (Wire and Smooth), reasonable prices; a limited number of Boarders taken; personal attention. Apply Mrs. Savell Hicks. Tel.: Killiney, 221.

BULL Terrier Puppies, 4 months, whites, for Sale; parents show winners.—Coyne, 16 Turvey avenue, Inchicore, Dublin. 20 D

FOR Sale, Irish Terrier Bitch, pedigree, winner many prizes; what offers?—E 1826, this office. 19 C

IRISH Wolfhound Dog for Sale, 6 months, champion pedigree.—O'Hara, 12 Ophir Gardens, Belfast. 23 D

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BOARDING HOUSE wanted to Rent, central, preferably as Going Concern; will consider large House, with or without Furniture; solvent tenant.—E 1994, this office. 23 D

CROW Street, 13, one room and ante room; suitable office.—Long, 1 Lower Ormond quay. 22 E

CENTRAL City Offices to Let.—55 Lower O'Connell street, Dublin.

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£10,000 TO Invest in Ground or Profit Rents out of business premises; prompt buyer. Full details to Battersby and Co., Thirty-nine Westmoreland street. 22 E

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A BANDON House-hunting—Consult Garvey and Good, Auctioneers, Lincoln place. 'Phone 62468. 6 X

A LBERT MacARTHUR, The Housefinder, MacArthur House, D'Olier street. Telephone 76764. 12 lines).

A LONG Sea Coast, Blackrock, Kingstown to Killiney, Le Clere and Donovan, Sandycove, have attractive detached Houses, Bungalows and Cottages for Sale. T

DWELLINGHOUSE FOR SALE.
33 FINGLAS ROAD, GLASNEVIN.
Two-storeyed, all-brick Building, containing entrance hall, 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, tiled kitchen, bathroom, bathroom, hot and cold water; 2 w.c.s, electric light and gas, garage, well stocked garden; rent £120 (free).—Prim Bros., 21 Dawson street. 22 E

A WELL Furnished Bed Sittingroom, Divan Bed; Darby; telephone; quietness and privacy.—B 7 925, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines.

BED-SITTINGROOM, c.h., bath, gardens, partial board, full Sundays.—18 Bathgate avenue. 19 C

CORK—Bed-Sittingroom, Kitchenette, Divan, gas and electric, own meter, telephone; one minute Trinity College; suit one or two quiet people.—1941, this office. 22 E

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FURNISHED Furnished Rathmines Flat, ladies only.—7 Elgin road. 'Phone 64578. 19 C

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FITZWILLIAM square—Self-contained Unfurnished Flat, four rooms, kitchenette, bathroom; 22/6 weekly. Apply Flat 1, 21 Fitzwilliam square.

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